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The War Program

FLEET SUPPLY SYSTEM

BEHIND the operation of what Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, has called America's "secret weapon" is the Advance Base, support for the mobility of the Fleet and key in the Navy's network of supply that delivers the flow of men, material and weapons direct to the fighting fronts.

In excess of 100,000 tons of supplies are moved each day, sufficient to fill the holds of 16 Liberty ships.

The immensity of the network can be judged from the fact distances in the Pacific cut these supply ships down to three round-trips annually. Its complexity appears in the fact that the flow of materials involves roughly 5,000,000 elements ranging from corn flakes to the latest floating sectional dry docks, from heavy machinery that takes more than two years to build to items that can be made in a day.

The mobility of the Fleet—thousands of miles from home bases—is directly dependent on the flow of supplies, upon the Advance Base and the surface service units that operate between the Advance Base and the fighting lines.

When the fleets of Admiral William F. Halsey, jr., USN, and Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid, USN, attacked Leyte, the Japanese moved out of their protected sphere for a counterattack. Admiral Halsey's fleet had been at sea for a number of weeks and the Japanese must have figured they would be striking at a time when either his ammunition supplies would be low or he could not withstand a concerted enemy attack. Then, too, the bombardment of Leyte had consumed enormous amounts of explosives. So the Japanese moved in—but they counted without taking the supply system into consideration.

The system operates chiefly through more than 300 advance bases scattered throughout the world. Into these bases flows an estimated fourth of the industrial output of the United States, organized by the various technical Bureaus of the Navy Department and all coordinated by the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, directed by Admiral Frederick J. Horne, USN, Vice Chief of Naval Operations. Actual operation of the bases is under the theater commanders.

To meet the supply situation the Navy formed standardized organizations in the United States for shipment to advance bases as complete units. In all, there are currently 237 functional components, covering every conceivable overseas activity essential to the supply network. Each is composed of officers, enlisted men and material supplied by the various Navy Bureaus. Types of units include harbor defense, fueling, ship repair, communications, base administration, medical, etc.

One of the greatest instruments of Naval administration was developed from this conception of assembling advance bases. It is called the "Functional Component Catalogue." From its lists a com-

(Please turn to Page 1061)

Amphibious Engineers In Regular Army Urged

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur has forwarded a recommendation to the War Department that special Engineer brigades be retained as a part of the permanent post-war Army.

The landing arm thus formed would consist of self-contained amphibious engineering units designed for this special type of combat, each capable of being broken down into smaller fighting and working units.

General MacArthur has long recognized the efficiency of the provisional brigades which have been almost constantly in action during his campaign of return to the Philippines.

Three such brigades in the Southwest Pacific, composed of both boat and shore battalions, operating LCMs, LCVPs, DUKWs and Alligators, were employed on both ship-to-shore and shore-to-shore water crossings to land both initial assault waves and subsequent reinforcements and supplies. It is claimed that they have carried the military engineer art of crossing water barriers to lengths never before attempted.

The recommendation by General MacArthur emphasized that the record of the special brigades in the Pacific has amply borne out the theory on which they were formed. The work of these units ashore, often under fire and immediately following initial landings has become almost legendary.

Six such brigades have been formed during the present war, the Second, Third, and Fourth Engineer Special Brigades serving in the Pacific. The Second Brigade alone has made over 60 important landings. The First Brigade participated in the invasion of North Africa. After the landings 8 Nov. 1942, at Oran, this brigade was broken up and employed as shore engineers.

Army Uniform Regulations

Eligible enlisted men, warrant officers and flight officers are authorized by a recent change in Army Regulations to wear a band of forest green braid upon the sleeve of the service coat to denote honorable commissioned service during the present war.

AR 600-35, which provided for the wearing of the braid by enlisted men and warrant officers who had served honorably as commissioned officers in World War I, is expanded by Change 3, 18 April 1945, to include those enlisted men, warrant officers and flight officers who so served during the present war.

Another change to uniform regulations, Change 3, AR 600-40, issued the same date, provides that service as commissioned officers, warrant officers or flight officers in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps may be denoted by service stripes as well as enlisted service. Thus, less than three years' service in warrant or commissioned grade may now be added to the required length of subsequent or previous enlisted service to make up one or more three year periods to be denoted by stripes.

Study Reservists' Retirements

A revision of military retirement laws to cover retired officers on active duty and members of Reserve components who are not physically disabled is now being studied by a committee of the Inter-departmental Personnel Board which Vice Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of Personnel, heads.

What conclusions will come from the study are, of course, not known, but under consideration are:

Retirement of members of Reserve components not disabled under present laws on a sliding pay scale determined by the degree of disability found to exist.

Providing for some advancement in rank for retired personnel who are serving on active duty.

There is a large number of retirement bills pending in Congress. One, passed by the Senate in the 78th Congress but not acted upon by the House and reintroduced in slightly modified form, would apply to retired Army officers recalled to active duty, promoting them after completion of active service periods before and after retirement roughly corresponding to the periods of active service prescribed for active-list officers by the service-in-grade promotion act of 13 June 1940.

Another bill, introduced this week by Representative Harless, of Ariz., also a counterpart of measures introduced in the 78th Congress would provide that any officer in any component of the Army who is discharged or released from active service in this war, who has had fifteen years' service, of which at least two were active service, would upon reaching statutory retirement age be entitled to retired pay of 2½ per cent of active-duty pay to a maximum of 75 per cent for each year a commission was held in any component of the Army.

A third bill, reintroduced by Senator Walsh, Mass., after it died in the 78th Congress in the face of adverse comments by the War and Navy Departments, would extend retirement privileges to personnel who have served in both World Wars.

Promotion Of American POW's

To provide promotion for American personnel below the grade of colonel or corresponding grade, warrant officers, and enlisted men below the grade of master sergeant or corresponding grade, who became prisoners of war after 8 Dec. 1941 while serving in the Philippines, Wake, Guam, Java or other Pacific or Asiatic ocean areas, and who are now prisoners, the Senate has this week passed S. 421.

The bill, retroactive in nature, provides that all such personnel shall be promoted one grade yearly, beginning with 8 Dec. 1942, as long as they remain prisoners of the Japanese.

A similar bill, S. 928, introduced this week by Senator Connally, Tex., makes the promotions applicable to American prisoners of war in all theaters of combat.

BUY WAR BONDS

Navy's Personnel Bill Readied for Congress

The Navy's draft of legislation designed to build up the permanent establishment to man the post-war fleet will be ready for Congress within a week or two weeks, it was stated this week by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal's office.

The Secretary also intends to give prompt consideration to the report of the 20-officer board headed by Rear Adm. Lawrence T. DuBose which studied and recommended changes in the employment, assignment and relationship of Reserve and temporary officers with officers of the Regular Navy.

This board was created by Mr. Forrestal late last year, and legislation to provide for the transfer of Reserve and temporary officers into the Regular Navy was held up until the board should make its findings. This has now been done, although Mr. Forrestal has not yet approved them. It was learned meanwhile that the senior member of the board, Admiral DuBose, his assignment completed, has reported to London for duty under Admiral Harold R. Stark.

The legislation to be submitted will be general in terms, and will be implemented by regulations. However, it will prescribe a ceiling on the number of officers, not in numbers, but based upon an authorized permanent enlisted strength of the Navy. What this number will be was not announced, but for some time it has been known that personnel officers of the Navy were basing their planning on a Navy of 500,000 men. For this number, about 40,000 line officers would be asked. Staff Corps officers would be required in proportion.

The difference between the present number of line and staff corps officers would be met principally by commissioning Reserve and temporary officers in accordance with terms of the bill and the regulations issued after its enactment.

Once an increase in the authorized enlisted strength has been approved by Congress, there will be authority to appoint officers in accordance, even though actual enlisted personnel may not reach authorized limits for some years. For each 100 authorized enlisted men there may now be 5½ line officers, exclusive of naval aviators and warrant officers appointed in the Regular Navy and of the surplus of Naval Academy graduates over the number of vacancies existing at the time of graduation. Staff Corps strengths are in proportion to line officer numbers.

The bill will make provision for appointments in any grade, but it is understood that the Navy will not offer appointments in any grade, temporary or permanent, above that held at the time of transfer. Officers will not be permitted to apply for any particular grade, as in the case of the warrant officer transfer law, but will be tendered appointment in such grades as the Navy may determine their experience and standings in any examinations to be held may determine. Of course, if the grade tendered should not be acceptable, appointment could be declined.

The Navy appreciates that Reserve and temporary officers have not had oppor-

(Please turn to Page 1081)

Treatment of Prisoners

Philadelphia Bulletin—"Naturally, the American people, confronted with convincing proofs of unspeakable Nazi atrocities, are outraged, and the thought of reprisals occur to many. But reprisals that would come anywhere close to adequacy are impossible; we are hampered by our own decency."

New York Times—"In the last war there was much skepticism in this country regarding what were called German atrocity stories. To the eternal shame of the German people and their Nazi rulers, they have left no doubt in this war."

Toledo Blade—"We don't expect American fighting men to retaliate at that brutal, bloody, barbaric business. They would be less American if they did."

New York Daily Worker—"Our people will have to remember these horrifying occurrences when the question comes up for final decisions as to how to deal with Germany and the Germans."

Salt Lake Telegram—"No one advocates that we should murder, beat, abuse, starve or otherwise mistreat German, Japanese, or Italian prisoners of war in our hands. We know that two wrongs do not make a right. But it is a far cry from the sort of mistreatment American prisoners have suffered at enemy hands to the policy of mollicoddling enemy prisoners which we have followed in many ways."

San Diego Tribune-Sun—"The only thing to be gained by putting prisoners of war on a starvation diet, or by beating them cruelly, would be our own degradation. We could sink as low as the Germans are, but who wants to be that low?"

New Orleans States—"There is no way the treaty can be enforced against Germany and Japan as long as the fighting rages. When the war is over there will be no way to penalize either country for the staggering and unbelievable atrocities they have committed in violation of the Articles of Geneva, because

there are mountains of other crimes chargeable to them, which also cry for satisfaction."

Charleston Gazette—"Do we not treat the German prisoners with even more consideration than the Geneva Convention ever contemplated? Be assured they will not have anything good to say about us."

Scranton Times—"While the soldiers of America were so contemptibly and inhumanly treated, German prisoners overseas and in American camps have lived as well if not better than millions of Americans under rationing and food shortages. The American people, if they have anything to say about it, will not be cajoled or persuaded to become the breadbasket for Germany."

Boston Post—"It seems silly to continue to live up to the letter of the Geneva Convention in our treatment of prisoners in the face of reports of brutality and starvation that have come back from prison camps in the Reich."

War in the Pacific

Increasing evidence of the acceleration of the pace of the war against Japan was released this week, when announcement was made of the transfer of the Deputy Commanding General of the Army Air Force to the Pacific and also the transfer of the Deputy Commanding General of the Army Service Forces to an "unannounced overseas assignment," presumably the Pacific Theater.

Lt. Gen. William D. Styer, who has been Deputy Commanding General, Army Service Forces for three years, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Oak Leaf Cluster for his duties in that job. He already has left for his new overseas assignment and has been succeeded in Washington by Maj. Gen. Leroy Lutes, formerly Director of Plans and Operations, Army Service Forces.

Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, Deputy Commander, Army Air Forces, and Chief of Air Staff, has been named commanding general of the AAF in Pacific Ocean Areas, replacing Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, who was recently reported lost in an airplane flight in the Pacific area.

Since the loss of General Harmon, Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, his deputy, who also commands the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, has been in temporary command.

Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker has been named to succeed General Giles at AAF Headquarters. His command of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, which he has held since December, 1943, is being taken over by Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, who has commanded the 12th Air Force in the Mediterranean Theater since December, 1943.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw succeeds General Cannon as the commanding general of the 12th Air Force.

General Giles, who was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Reserve 9 April, 1920, and a second lieutenant of Air Service in the Regular Army three months later, was named Chief of Air Staff in July, 1943.

General Eaker was appointed a second lieutenant, Infantry, Officers Reserve Corps, 15 Aug. 1917, and accepted appointment as a second lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army, 15 Nov. 1917. He received flying instruction at Austin and Kelly Field, Texas, in 1918. After commanding the Eighth Air Force in England he was named to command the Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean.

General Cannon served from February to December, 1943, as deputy commander of the Tactical Air Force in Sicily and Italy before assuming command of the 12th Air Force.

General Chidlaw went overseas in April, 1944, for duty as deputy commander of the 12th Tactical Air Command, Mediterranean Theater, and the following September assumed command of the 12th Fighter Command, 12th Air Force, later redesignated the XXII Tactical Air Command.

These command changes in no way affect the command of the 20th Air Force in the area, it remaining under the command of General of the Army Henry H. Arnold as outlined in the recent Pacific command directive issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Veterans' Reemployment

After modifying Senate amendments to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1946 designed to obtain housing for discharged service personnel and to expedite the return of former federal civil service employees to their jobs, the Congress completed action on the bill and sent it to President Truman for approval.

The housing amendment, as finally modified, provides that persons who have served satisfactorily for 90 days or more in the armed forces during the war shall be given preference in obtaining materials for construction, repair or alteration of dwelling over all but actual military needs.

The reemployment provision in final form states that it shall be illegal to pay any government employee occupying any position, other than a temporary job, formerly held by a person who entered the service if the veteran has applied for reemployment within 90 days of discharge or 90 days of release from not more than one year's hospitalization and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of the position.

The House accepted the \$100,000,000 reduction made by the Senate in the appropriation for payment of National Service Life Insurance Policies. One billion dollars originally had been voted by the House. Accepted by the Senate was an appropriation of \$40,000 for the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas. The House voted the sum when it first passed the bill, but the Senate struck it out. In agreeing to its restoration, the Senate stipulated that the money should be used to wind up the affairs of the commission.

The Independent Offices Bill carries funds for the Veterans' Administration, Maritime Commission and a score of other agencies not under Cabinet officers.

Pay for Travel

The Coast Guard has ordered that, effective 15 April, all outstanding general or repeated temporary duty travel orders issued to individual officers which authorized mileage are to be amended to authorize per diem only.

The order is an outgrowth of an earlier order (first page, 24 March ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL) covering the Navy and Marine Corps, as well as the Coast Guard, which directed that all temporary additional duty orders or orders not involving permanent change of station issued on and after 1 April should prescribe per diem and not mileage.

There is no plan in the Navy Department to issue an order similar to the Coast Guard's new directive, it is understood. Officials pointed out that the Navy has for a long time been prescribing per diem instead of mileage on repeated travel orders, and that there was no compelling reason to make the prohibition against mileage for general temporary duty travel orders retroactive.

In addition to the basic sea services travel order (AINav 50) and the new Coast Guard retroactive order (AIconst 21) referred to above, there also has been

issued an order permitting commanding officers of activities at which bachelor officer quarters are available to eliminate subsistence allowance from the temporary duty or temporary additional duty orders where adequate messing facilities are available. This order (AINav 67) was discussed in the 14 April ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Congratulates Army POA Chief

The legislature of the Territory of Hawaii has adopted a concurrent resolution expressing its appreciation of the work of Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, jr., USA, commanding general, Army Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas.

The resolution, offered by Mannel G. Paschoal and Hiram L. Fong, adopted 3 April, is as follows:

"Whereas, Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, jr., Commanding General, United States Army, Pacific Ocean Areas, has shown himself to be imbued with the principles of democracy and has with rare good judgment administered the office of Internal Security in the Territory of Hawaii; and

"Whereas, the people of the Territory of Hawaii recognize the good fortune that is theirs in having, in these troublesome times, an officer and a gentleman of General Richardson's unusual qualities as Commanding General of the United States Army in the Pacific Ocean Areas with headquarters in the Territory of Hawaii; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-third Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, the Senate concurring, that the said Legislature take this means of recording its appreciation of Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, jr., and of the manner in which he has discharged all the duties of his office and especially of the understanding manner in which he has handled matters directly affecting the civilian population of the Territory of Hawaii; and be it further

"Resolved, that a duly authenticated copy of these resolutions be delivered to Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, jr., Commanding General, United States Army, Pacific Ocean Areas."

In reply General Richardson said:

"It is with profound gratitude that I accept the joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii expressing appreciation of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of my office, with particular reference to my relationships with the civilian population of the Territory.

"Probably never before in our history has our Army been so intimately associated with a civilian community for so long a period, during which difficult problems affecting both Army and civilians had to be faced. One man alone could not solve them. But with the help of many able officers and enlisted men and with the wise counsel of many citizens of the Islands, solutions were found, always in an atmosphere of the most friendly cooperation.

"For my part, I have always regarded the Army as a trustee of the people, to the protection of whose lives and property the Army is dedicated. It is by its very nature our most democratic institution, as it is a mosaic of our thoughts, our manners, and our customs. The aim of its leaders is to maintain this democratic outlook and to regard as sacred the civil liberties of our people, always on guard to maintain them by a faithful performance of duty, by the highest standards of integrity, and by a burning devotion to the defense of our country.

"The great compliment which you have paid me I accept as symbolizing your confidence in the Army forces which I command. It makes me feel quite humble, but it will ever serve as an unending inspiration to merit your continued esteem."

Naval Ships Sunk

Loss of 15 naval vessels in the period 18 March-18 April was announced by the Commander in Chief of Pacific Ocean Areas, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in Communiqué No. 338. During the same period, American forces destroyed 2,500 aircraft, a Yamato class battleship, two cruisers, five destroyers, five destroyer escorts, and 88 other vessels.

Our losses were five destroyers, two mincraft, one destroyer transport, one gunboat, four landing craft and two ammunition ships.

Vessels lost were:

Halligan, destroyer, commanded by Lt. Comdr. Edward Thomas Grace, USN.
Bush, destroyer, commanded by Comdr. Rollin E. Westholm, USN.
Colhoun, destroyer, commanded by Comdr. George Rees Wilson, USN.
Mannert L. Abele, destroyer, commanded by Comdr. Alton Enoch Parker, USN.
Pringle, destroyer, commanded by Lt. Comdr. John Lawrence Kelley, jr., USN.
Emmons, mincraft, commanded by Lt. Comdr. Eugene Noble Foss II, USNR.
Skylark, mincraft, commanded by Lt. Comdr. George Moore Estep, USNR.
Dickerson, destroyer transport, commanded by Lt. Comdr. Ralph Emerson Lounsbury, jr., USNR, who is reported missing.
PGM-18, gunboat.
(Vessel later removed from communiqué.)
LCI (G) 82, commanded by Lt. (jg) Theodore Arnou, USNR.
LCS (L) 3-33, commanded by Lt. Carroll Jackson Boone, USNR.
LCT 6-876, commanded by Ens. Victor D. Shafer, USNR.
Hobbs Victory, ammunition ship.
Logan Victory, ammunition ship.

G. I. Bill Retiring Board

Seven ranking officers of the Navy and Navy Reserve compose the board recently created (14 April ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL) to review findings and decisions of retiring boards upon request of officers who are retired or released for disability to inactive service without pay, it was learned this week.

The board is a counterpart of those formed earlier in the War and Navy Departments, under provisions of the GI Bill, to review discharges of enlisted personnel, and is created under another section of the same bill. Applications for review of releases must be filed with the board within 15 years of date of retirement for disability or from 22 June 1944, whichever is later.

A similar board will have to be created by the Army.

Rear Adm. Paul H. Bastedo, USN-Ret, heads the board, assisted by Capt. Benjamin H. Adams, (MC) USN; Alfred O. Flather, USNR; Carl L. Hansen, USN-Ret.; John E. Florance, USN; Francis J. Braceland, (MC) USNR, and Robert A. Bell, (MC) USN.

Gen. Robins Keeps Post

Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Deputy Chief of Engineers, who was retired for age on 31 March, is being continued in active service and will retain his present assignment in the Engineers.

General Robins graduated from West Point in the class of 1904, is an honor graduate of the Command and General Staff School, and a graduate of the Engineer School, and of the Army War College. He has held his present rank since 1 Sept. 1939.

Vote Draft Act Extension

Adopting prohibition against ordering men under 19 into combat until they have had at least six months' training, the Senate 24 April passed legislation which would extend the Selective Training and Service Act for one year, from 15 May, 1945. The House yesterday agreed to the Senate amendment.

Although opposed by General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, the restriction was adopted by a 50-25 vote of Senators.

In appealing for no restrictions on training, General Marshall stated in a letter to Chairman Thomas of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, "It is impossible to foresee all the exigencies which may arise in the waging of war."

He called attention to the fact that former policy against sending infantry or armored replacement under 19 years of age overseas had to be abandoned because of the Ardennes counter-offensive. "Otherwise our divisions would have been impotent at the moment their full power was needed to crush the enemy's final offensive effort."

This policy will be restored, General Marshall said, declaring:

"Just as soon as the military situation will permit, it is the purpose of the War Department to stop shipping men overseas who have not yet become 19 years of age, and I am hopeful that this condition will develop in the near future."

"A steady flow of trained replacements has enabled our armies to continue a course of relentless pressure on all fronts far beyond the anticipation of the enemy. This was made possible only by the unhampered use of men 18 and 19 years of age," he continued, adding that proposed legislative restrictions evidently were inspired by belief men were not properly trained. "The responsible military authorities, however, are of the opinion that the training is adequate to the requirements," he said.

General Marshall continued:

"The majority of the men now being received from Selective Service are in the 18- and 19-year-old group, and we are in urgent need of their services."

"Once an individual under 19 years of age has been fully trained as a replacement, it would be most undesirable under present conditions to hold him unassigned for an additional period of six or seven months."

"We would, in effect, have to hold thousands upon thousands of men on a waiting list after their essential training had been completed before we could utilize their services."

Following receipt of his letter, the Senate rejected an amendment which would have required a year's training in the United States before soldiers under 20 could be sent into combat. Also rejected was an amendment to reduce the draft age.

The amendment finally adopted states that "no man under 19 years of age" inducted under the draft laws "shall be ordered into actual combat service until after he has been given at least six months of military training of such character and to the extent necessary to prepare such inductee for combat duty." The amendment would not prohibit men of the Navy and Coast Guard from being assigned to training on combat ships and bases outside of the United States, and would not apply to volunteers.

Veterans Would Serve Senators

A proposal that the Veterans' Administration select capable veterans, give them suitable training, and "lend" one to each Senator to assist him in handling veterans' problems referred to his office was made in the Senate 25 April by Senator Wiley, Wis.

Did You Read—

these news stories last week:

House Military Committee urge 1,000 instead of 250 Regular Army appointments?

Temporary promotions made by Navy July, 1942, to Dec. 1944 tabulated?

Eighth Army Staff listed?

Changes in Navy Department General Board?

Certain leaves granted Army officers not to be charged against future leaves?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Navy Selection Schedules

An informal memorandum prepared by the Bureau of Naval Personnel and soon to be published in the Navy Department Bulletin for the information of the service lists the tentative schedule of meetings of selection panels for practically all categories of naval officers — Regular Navy and Naval Reserve; line staff and aviators.

Omitted from the statement is the date on which the panel to select commanders of the line of the Regular Navy for promotion to captain will meet, personnel officials stating that this will be announced later.

Also omitted are references to selection of retired officers on active duty. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL stated some weeks ago that there is some consideration being given in the Navy Department to promoting retired officers by "spot" promotions only, since those retired officers remaining on duty will in each case be retained because of their individual importance to the war effort.

Selection panels for temporary promotions apply only to officers of ranks of lieutenant and above, ensigns and lieutenants (junior grade) being promoted each month en bloc. Of these two grades, the memorandum states that by 1 Aug. the length of service in rank required for promotion will have been extended from the present 15 months to 17 months.

Text of the memorandum follows:

It is anticipated that within the next three months selection boards will be convened to consider the temporary promotion of aviation and line officers in the ranks of commander in the Reserve, lieutenant commander in the Regular Navy and Reserve, and lieutenant in the Regular Navy and Reserve. The selection boards will consider aviation and line officers in the ranks of:

(a) Commanders of the reserve with dates of rank on or before 1 October 1942, and who commenced active duty in that rank on or before 15 Dec. 1942.

(b) Lieutenant commanders of the Regular Navy and Reserve, with dates of rank and active duty on or before 1 July 1943.

(c) Lieutenants of the Regular Navy and Reserve, with dates of rank and active duty on or before 1 Dec. 1942.

Within the next month selection boards will be convened to consider the temporary promotion of commanders of the Supply Corps and Civil Engineering Corps of the Regular Navy and Reserve, with dates of rank of 1 Oct. 1942, and who commenced active duty in that rank on or before 15 Dec. 1942. Selection boards to consider the temporary promotion of commanders in other staff corps of the Regular Navy and Reserve, and selection boards to consider the temporary promotion of lieutenant commanders and lieutenants of the Regular Navy and Reserve in all staff corps are expected to be convened in the relatively near future.

It is expected that by 1 Aug. 1945, the continuous active service in rank requirement of ensigns and lieutenants (jg) being promoted by Alnav will be lengthened from the present requirement of fifteen months to seventeen months.

President Calls on Gen. Pershing

The new Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, President Truman, last Sunday, 22 April, called upon his former Commander in Chief, General of the Armies John J. Pershing to give him a message of greetings. In World War I, Mr. Truman was a Captain of Field Artillery in the American Expeditionary Force in France under General Pershing.

The President was accompanied by Mrs. Truman, their daughter Margaret, and Mrs. Truman's secretary, Miss Rethel Odum. With General Pershing was his sister, Miss May Pershing, who has been staying with her brother.

Mr. Truman and the General talked for some time on the first World War and on the situation today.

The visit was made following President Truman's attendance at the morning services in the Army Medical Center Chapel where the Presidential party heard Chaplain Feltham S. James, of Walter Reed General Hospital, preach a sermon on "The Voice of Authority."

Seated across the aisle from the Trumans were Maj. Gen. Shelley U. Marietta, commanding general, Army Medical Center, and Mrs. Marietta, and Maj. Joseph W. Mollaun, adjutant of the Medical Center.

Later the President visited the wards at Walter Reed General Hospital, speaking to and shaking hands with the wounded and sick soldiers.

The President appeared quite pleased

with the splendid manner in which Walter Reed General Hospital and the Army Medical Center is operated and with the fine condition of the post.

Furlough Before Discharge

With the views of the War and Navy Departments on legislation which would give service personnel a month's furlough with pay before discharge still unknown, two similar bills were introduced this week.

One, S. 904, sponsored by Senator McCarran, Nev., would give 30 days' leave with full pay to any enlisted serviceman before honorable discharge. The other, H. R. 2901, introduced by Representative McGregor, O., also would apply to enlisted men eligible for honorable discharge, and would give travel time in addition to 30 days' leave.

Introduction of bills to permit furlough before final discharge followed publication in the 10 March ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of such a suggestion by Admiral William H. Standley, USN-Ret. The bills vary in details, some covering enlisted personnel only, others all personnel, and included measures sponsored by Senator Johnson, Colo.; Representative Lane, Mass.; and Representative Grant, Ind.

Senator Johnson said this week that although the Senate Military Affairs Committee has asked both Departments for their views on his bill, which was introduced more than a month ago, neither has yet replied. The Senator said that he intends to keep behind his measure because he is thoroughly convinced that it will have a powerful psychological influence on the men and that the effect undoubtedly will be beneficial.

Discussing his bill before the House, Representative McGregor stated that one purpose, in addition to permitting personnel to begin an adjustment to civilian life while still members of the armed forces, would be to assist such personnel in determining whether they wanted to leave the uniform or not.

"I believe that the veterans who are designated to be eligible for discharge should be given the opportunity to decide whether or not they shall be discharged or remain in the service," Mr. McGregor said.

"I believe the bill I have introduced will give them that opportunity, and if they do not desire discharges their places in the discharge quotas may be taken by some who possibly have or have not seen actual combat service, some who have dependents and some who have positions waiting for them upon their return to civilian life."

Army Discharge Policy

Announcement was made this week of a new War Department policy allowing discharge of enlisted men 42 years of age or over.

The text of the announcement, issued 24 April, is as follows:

"Enlisted men 42 years of age or over who voluntarily apply will be discharged from the Army unless the individual concerned is undergoing disciplinary action or unless further medical or surgical treatment is required. Those soldiers overseas who apply and are eligible for discharge will be returned to the United States for such action at the earliest practicable date. This policy is not applicable to enlisted personnel of the Women's Army Corps."

The new policy, applying only to enlisted personnel, does not affect in any way the present policy relative to the relief of officers, warrant officers and flight officers from active duty providing their retention on active duty is no longer necessary. In addition to several other categories, officers 38 years of age and over for whom no suitable assignment exists are eligible for such release.

The War Department would make no comment this week on reports that plans are underway to start releasing, this summer, some of the men who will have been in the service four to five years. Depending upon the weight which the Department will give to the various factors (length of service, service overseas, decorations, and dependents) embodied in its demobilization plan, it is possible that the "four to five year" release stories may have arisen from such plans. It is conceivable that the points to be given to length of service and service overseas may be such that men with four or five years' service would have priority over all others, regardless of the other factors.

Cite Anti-Sub Task Groups

The Secretary of the Navy, for the President of the United States, has awarded the Presidential Unit Citation to six anti-submarine task groups which, during certain specific periods, operated with the USS Bogue, an escort carrier as flagship.

The vessels, which from time to time comprised the task groups, and the composite squadrons which from time to time were part of the task groups, in addition to the USS Bogue, were the USS Lea, Greene, Belknap, Osmond Ingram, George E. Badger, Clemson, Dupont, Haverfield, Swenning, Willis, Hobson, Janssen, F. M. Robinson, and Wilhoite, and VC-9, VC-19, VC-95, VC-69 and VC-42.

The men who served as members of the respective task groups during the specified periods are entitled to wear the Presidential Unit Citation ribbon with star and will be individually notified by the Bureau of Naval Personnel, but men who served aboard the vessels at other times are not entitled to the ribbon as the award was made to the task groups, as such, and not to the individual vessels or air squadrons.

Commanding Officers of the USS Bogue and 14 other vessels which comprised the six anti-submarine task groups during the periods covered by the Presidential Unit Citation are as follows:

USS Bogue (Escort Aircraft Carrier): Capt. (then Commo.) Giles E. Short, USN, Capt. Joseph B. Dunn, USN, and Capt. Aurelius B. Vosseller, USN.

USS Lea (Dest.): — Comdr. Donald I. Thomas, USN.

USS Greene (Dest.-Trans.): Comdr. Louis J. Bellis, USN, and Comdr. Joseph S. Lewis, USN.

USS Belknap (Dest.-Trans.): Comdr. Doyle M. Coffey, USN, and Lt. Comdr. John E. Page, USN.

USS Osmond Ingram (Dest.-Trans.): Comdr. (then Lt. Comdr.) Norman J. Sampson, USN, and Lt. Comdr. Roger F. Miller, USNR.

USS George E. Badger (Dest.): Lt. Comdr. Thomas H. Byrd, USNR, and Lt. Comdr. Edward M. Higgins, USNR.

USS Clemson (Dest.-Trans.): Comdr. Evans W. Yancey, USN, and Lt. William F. Moran, USNR.

USS Dupont (Dest.): Comdr. James G. Marshall, USN.

USS Haverfield (D.-E.): Lt. Comdr. Jerry A. Mathews, Jr., USNR.

USS Swenning (D.-E.): Lt. Comdr. Richard E. Peck, USNR.

USS Willis (D.-E.): Lt. Comdr. George R. Atterbury, USNR.

USS Hobson (Dest.-Mine): Lt. Comdr. Kenneth Loveland, USNR.

USS Janssen (D.-E.): Comdr. (then Lt. Comdr.) Harold E. Cross, USNR.

USS Francis M. Robinson (D.-E.): Lt. Comdr. John E. Johansen, USNR.

USS Wilhoite (D.-E.): Lt. Comdr. Eli Baer Roth, USN.

The Commanding Officers of the composite squadrons which operated from time to time with the USS Bogue task groups are as follows:

VC-9: Comdr. William M. Drane, USN.

VC-19: Lt. Comdr. Claude W. Stewart, USN.

VC-95: Lt. Comdr. John F. Adams, USNR.

VC-69: Lt. Comdr. Jesse D. Taylor, USNR.

VC-42: Lt. Comdr. J. T. Yavorsky, USN.

Urges More Pay for Infantry

Dispatches from Okinawa this week reported Maj. Gen. George W. Griner, USA, commanding general, 27th Infantry Division, as saying that the 10 per cent bonus for holders of the Combat Infantry Badge is all right but it doesn't go far enough.

"The 50 per cent extra pay for aviators is all right," General Griner was quoted as saying, "but if anybody gets it, the infantryman should. The 10 per cent bonus for combat soldiers is a step in the right direction, but it is insufficient."

Speaking of the fighting men in the ranks, General Griner declared, "their educational level may be below the average—but when you're in there looking down the enemy's guns, college degrees don't count. It is misleading when we report a regiment has suffered 10 per cent casualties, because it's a cinch most of the casualties come from the front-liners; so loss in fighting strength is actually 30 to 40 per cent."

Army Generals Confirmed

Nominations of two Army lieutenant generals for temporary promotion to full general and of nine major generals for temporary advancement to lieutenant general were confirmed by the Senate, 25 April, without debate, except for praise of Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, The Acting Quartermaster General, voiced by Senator Ferguson, of Mich.

Those confirmed as generals were Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commanding general of the Third Army, and Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, commanding general of the First Army.

Confirmed as lieutenant generals were the following major generals:

Joseph L. Collins, commanding VII Corps.
Oscar W. Griswold, commanding XIV Corps.

Lucius DeB. Clay, in charge of civil affairs in Germany for United States.

Geoffrey Keyes, commanding II Corps.
Edmund B. Gregory, Acting The Quartermaster General.

Walton H. Walker, commanding XX Corps.
Levin H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance.
Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers.

Permanent ranks and assignments and service sketches of those promoted were printed in the 21 April ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Referring to the "almost unbelievable feat of supply" performed by the Quartermaster Corps, under General Gregory's direction, Senator Ferguson stated: "For similar work and responsibilities in civilian endeavor, General Gregory could write his own ticket. But he has no such aspirations. This quiet, capable man wishes only to perform the best possible job in his chosen career and in the role into which he was cast at the beginning of the war."

"Some idea of what high military officials think of him is obtained from the fact that when his regular tour of four years as Quartermaster General was concluded last year, he was asked to continue in the job."

Germans to Leave POW

The Germans have agreed to leave in camps all prisoners of war as the Allied troops advance, instead of trying to take them with them as in the past, a joint statement of the State and War Departments, issued on 23 April, says. The text of the statement follows:

"The Government of the United States has accepted an offer of the German Government to leave in camps all prisoners of war as the Allies advance, the State and War Departments announced today. The proposal of the German Government was made to the United States through the Swiss Government as Protecting Power."

"The Government of the United States informed the Swiss Government that unless word to the contrary was received from Germany by midnight Sunday night, 22 April 1945 (Bern, Switzerland time—7:00 P.M., EDT, Sunday), the Government of the United States would consider this arrangement as being in effect as between itself and the German Government as it relates to American prisoners of war, and as being operative as of that time and date. As of the time specified, no word to the contrary had been received from the German Government."

"According to the latest available information, the German Government still is holding as prisoners of war some 60,000 to 65,000

UNITED STATES ARMY

American soldiers. Allied armies have overrun 47 of the 78 prisoner of war camps and hospitals where American soldiers were known to be held."

Sole Surviving Sons

A further modification of the policy concerning the preservation of family groups was announced this week in a joint Army-Navy statement as follows:

"The War and Navy Departments have long recognized the sacrifice entailed when a family suffers the loss of successive members as war casualties. To lessen the risk of additional sacrifice by such families, a policy has been adopted to assign remaining members who are in the armed forces to non-hazardous duty. It is estimated that approximately 10,000 individuals in both services will be affected. This is an extension of the previous 'sole surviving son' policy."

"Specifically the policy will apply when it is established that two or more members of an immediate family group while serving in the armed forces in this war have been killed, died as a result of wounds, accident, or disease, or been reported as missing in action or as prisoners of war."

"The remaining members of such a family who are in the armed forces will be assigned to non-hazardous duty upon request of the serviceman concerned or a member of his immediate family. This may mean duty in the rear area of an active theater, duty in an inactive theater or duty in the United States. A remaining member who is the sole surviving child or sole surviving son will in every case be retained in or returned to the United States for permanent assignment."

"Cases under this policy must be brought to the attention of the Army or Navy by a member of the immediate family or the serviceman concerned."

"Cases which have been previously submitted and denied under the 'sole surviving son' policy should be resubmitted if consideration is desired under the new and broader policy."

"Requests under this policy should be submitted to The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., for those persons in the Army of the United States and to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, and Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C., as appropriate, for those persons in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. The person making the application should furnish the name and relationship to the writer of all persons in the immediate family. For those members in the armed forces the grade, serial number, organization and station assignment should be included. For those members lost in the present war the grade, serial number, last organization and station and available information as to death, capture, or missing status is necessary. Full and complete information will be of great assistance to the departments in taking necessary action and no action can be taken unless a request is started by a member of the family concerned or the serviceman himself."

Wartime Army Enlistments

Action on H. R. 2388, authorizing enlistments in the Regular Army during the war, passed by the House and reported with an amendment by the Senate Military Committee, was delayed at the request of Senator Langer, N. Dak., when the bill was reached on the Senate calendar this week. Senator Langer told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that he requested delay on the measure simply to allow him to familiarize himself with its provisions, and that having learned its object he will vote for it.

The amendment added by the Senate would limit total enlistments to authorized strength of the Regular Army.

Sailors and Marines at Holabird

Navy blue and Marine green are now a regular part of Army life at the Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore, Md., where two classes of Marines and gobs are now assigned to jobs in the depot's Crystal Grinding School to learn the processing of radio crystals.

15th Army Group

It was announced this week that the Canadian 1st Army Corps moved from Italy and is now serving with the Canadian 1st Army in Northwest Europe. Canadian troops have been fighting with the British Eighth Army since it landed in Sicily and have played a very prominent part in the Italian campaign.

The British Information Services announced that, so far as is known, the following field formations are still in Italy and these form the British Eighth and U. S. Fifth Armies, which are fighting on the plains of the Po and on the approaches to Spezia and the Gulf of Genoa.

British 1st Arm. Div.
British 6th Arm. Division.
South African 6th Arm. Div.
British 1st Inf. Div.
British 4th Inf. Div.
British 5th Inf. Div.
British 46th Inf. Div.
British 56th Inf. Div.
British 78th Inf. Div.
New Zealand 2nd Inf. Div.
Indian 4th Inf. Div.
Indian 8th Inf. Div.
Indian 10th Inf. Div.

In addition to these Divisions there are three brigades: the Guards Brigade, the Irish Brigade and the 23rd British Armored Brigade. These in strength amount to one division approximately. It has been reported unofficially that the 4th Indian Division is now serving in the Eastern Mediterranean.

U. S. 1st Arm. Div.
U. S. 34th Inf. Div.
U. S. 85th Inf. Div.
U. S. 88th Inf. Div.
U. S. 442nd Inf. Div.
U. S. 51st Inf. Div.

Also one United States mountain division is reported unofficially to be in action in the Apennines.

Polish 2nd Inf. Div.
Brazilian 1st Inf. Div.
In addition French and Greek and a considerable Italian force have been fighting with the Allies.

The British 8th Army is composed of divisions from the British Isles, British Dominions, Poland and India.

British, Dominion and Indian divisions have also been serving with the U. S. 5th Army.

Represent Gen. Pershing

The Veterans of Foreign Wars this week asked General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower to have World War I Veterans represent General of the Armies John J. Pershing at the entry of American forces into Berlin. In a telegram to General Eisenhower, Jean A. Brunner, Commander-in-Chief of the VFW, said:

"In your preparations for the triumphal entry of American forces of liberty into Berlin, the fountainhead of oppression and rule by force, it is proudly suggested that you designate one or more of the men in your command who also fought under General John J. Pershing to represent their World War I Commanding General in ceremonies marking the formal occupation of the Nazi capital."

"This recognition would be fitting tribute to the foresight of another great American military leader who was halted in his determined plan to insulate against another world conflict conceived under Prussian militarism by marching down Unter den Linden and completing the half-won victory of 1918."

"To give this honor the greatest emphasis, it is suggested that, if possible, holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor be selected as General Pershing's personal representatives in the victory parade that was denied him."

Aides to Generals of the Army

Aides to a General of the Army wear lapel insignia consisting of the shield and an eagle of the same dimensions as that worn by aides to other general officers, but differing in that the shield is solid blue and bears five white stars arranged in a circle.

Insignia of other aides continues to bear the number of stars denoting the rank of the general officer on the blue ground, below which are 13 vertical red and white stripes.

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel
A. T. McMillin, AC
W. C. Warren, AC
P. A. Zartman, AC
E. N. Townsend, AC
J. L. Neyer, AC
H. E. Collins, Sig C
R. N. Sawyer, AUS

Maj. to Lt. Colonel
D. G. Skall, AC
C. E. Schneider, OD
G. W. Durham, FD
Harley Brown, AC
J. G. Hatfield, AC
R. L. Holt, OD
C. D. Price, AC
A. E. Solesness, CWS
E. E. Sherwin, AC
B. E. Ferrell, AC
C. A. Fairbanks, QMC
M. E. Pavey, FD
Wells Fay, Cav
E. J. Wiltrakis, CE
F. E. Heple, Inf
R. E. Taylor, AUS

Captain to Major
D. W. Whitaker, Sig C
L. E. Feehley, Inf
W. B. Sorrell, CE
J. T. Nolen, CWS
A. W. Rhoads, OD
J. C. Bennett, CWS
Edward Parker, QMC
G. S. Quick, OD
J. A. Logan, SnC
R. M. McLaughlin, DC
E. M. Cohart, MC
L. W. Schmidt, AC
C. W. Ragdale, AC
Sadye M. Rosenthal, ANC

R. S. Merkle, Sig C
J. C. Zercher, CWS
C. E. Braun, CWS
Julius Hale, CMP
W. K. Lancet, AC
A. P. Swanson, AC
D. B. Morrison, MC
S. S. Wilson, AC
W. M. Markey, Jr., AC
Wm. Campbell, CE
Hugh Kaul, OD
D. H. Etaler, CWS
J. C. Solomon, MC
J. O. Evans, Jr., OD
B. E. Turner, AC

Rex B. Clayton, MAC
H. R. Todd, AGD
L. T. Roach, MAC
Harry A. Myers, MC
Joseph Schultz, AC
R. W. Husk, Inf
F. S. Booth, FD
C. W. Ewing, CE
Edward Hong, Sig C
J. P. Mather, CWS
J. A. Finnerty, CAC
J. Z. Foris, OD
B. M. Senn, OD
A. D. Mihachik, MC
H. James, Jr., OD
L. F. Hall, AC

Describe Gen. Rose's Death

Senators Millikin and Johnson of Colorado this week made public part of a report on the death in action of Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose on 30 March 1945, somewhat at variance with reports filed from Germany at the time.

The report, signed by Secretary of War Stimson, stated that the aide of the commander of the 3rd Armored Division, not General Rose himself, was the one who unbuckled his shoulder holster, and that he had dropped it upon the ground before the crew of the enemy tank opened fire. The aide also was fired upon.

Mr. Stimson continued:

"General Rose was riding in a jeep, accompanied by his aide and his driver, and two of the enemy tanks were successfully eluded without the jeep being fired upon but, because of the narrow road, the jeep collided with the right front fender of a third tank. When the German tank commander shouted excitedly, General Rose and his party dismounted with their hands above their heads and, being unable to understand what the tank commander was saying, believed that they were being called upon to surrender their weapons. The aide, who was wearing a shoulder holster, dropped it to the ground. It appears that when the aide disposed of his pistol, the turret gunner opened fire with a light automatic weapon and General Rose fell forward. Realizing that the enemy did not intend to take the party prisoners, the aide jumped into a ditch on the side of the road and escaped, although he was fired upon frequently. The driver took another route and also escaped."

Leaves War Dept.

Julius H. Amberg, for more than four years Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, has resigned to return to his law practice at Grand Rapids, Mich.

President Truman expressed his keen regret that the death of one of the partners in Mr. Amberg's law firm, Butterfield, Keeney and Amberg, made it necessary for Mr. Amberg to leave Government service.

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Fleet Supply System (Continued from First Page)

manding officer can order exactly the size and type of advance base necessary to support an operation or any special Navy activity. These can vary from a Water-front Fire Protection Unit of one man and three tons of material to an Advance Base Unit of several hundred officers and thousands of men, including Seabees to build the base.

This latter unit can perform voyage repairs and repair minor battle damage to a major portion of a fleet, provide logistic support for operating forces in the area, and operate a large and active port. For its own use it contains adequate harbor defense, communication, supply, disbursing, medical, ordnance and base maintenance facilities.

Early in 1942 our advance bases in the Pacific were at Sydney and Melbourne on the South, Dutch Harbor in the North and Midway, Johnson, Palmyra and Samoa Islands in the Central Pacific. We have pushed to the base at Attu in the north. In the Central Pacific the string of bases has led through the Gilberts, Marshalls, Marianas, Palau to Iwo and Okinawa.

In the South our advance has been supported by bases successively in Noumea and Espiritu Santo through Darwin, Port Moresby, Lae, Finschafen and Manus to Lingayen Gulf and Manila.

At present there are about 500,000 men on duty in advance bases with a considerable increase in prospect. It has been possible to move forward some of the rear bases, a process called "the roll up." But to date there has been comparatively little of this in the Pacific, for most installations are still needed where they were originally located — they are still part of an ever increasing network of supply.

The advance bases in the Marianas are typical of the Navy's new super bases. Thousands of Seabees worked with other service forces in building the installations which include the huge airfields from which the B-29's take off for their missions over Japan and on scores of other facilities required for a major all-purpose base. There are ship repair shops, docking facilities, warehouses, storage plants, living quarters, recreational facilities, highways, communications, water supplies, power lines and churches. Twenty thousand tons of material are required monthly to maintain operations — all of which has to be delivered under combat conditions.

On Guam three weeks after D-Day adequate docking facilities were completed and a 12-mile shore route to Agana was opened to traffic with 200 trucks running around-the-dock delivering incoming cargo. In 90 days the Seabees had built a 100-mile network of roads with a four-lane 31-mile-long express highway at its hub. This was accomplished despite the

rainy season which had frustrated Japanese efforts for the preceding 32 months. Incidentally, the Seabee crews during construction had to remove 23 tons of land mines and other explosives.

The facilities of supply and repair are carried to our most advanced forces through the development of Repair Ships and Tenders . . . the "train" . . . the link between the Advance Base and the front. These ships are as different in type as the variety of combatant and auxiliary ships. There are the AR's (Repair Ships) capable of tending all ships that may come alongside. There are AD's for tending destroyers, AS's for submarines, ARG's for all types of diesel-engine driven ships, ARL's for landing craft repair, ARB's (converted LST's) for battle

damage repair, AGP's for torpedo boats, ARV's for aircraft repairs for carriers, and APL's and APB's, barrack ships, to supplement repair forces on the other repair ships.

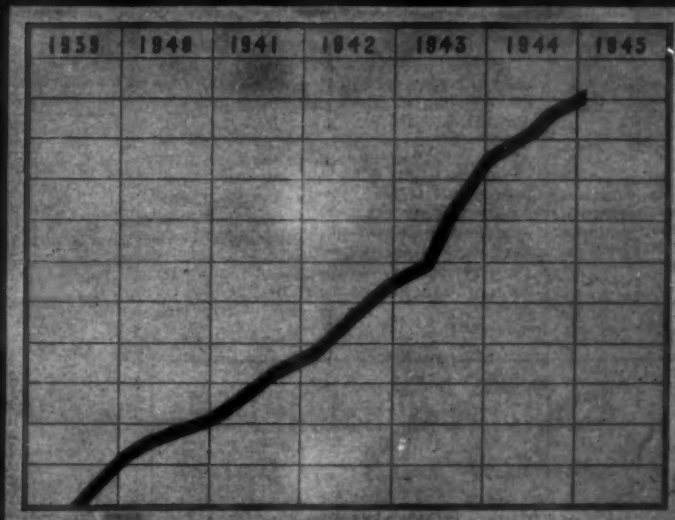
A recent addition has been the military floating dry dock. These are self-sufficient units able to operate at advance bases with a minimum of outside assistance. They are not self-powered but can be moved by fleet tugs in a surprisingly short period of time. They vary in size from small 1,000-ton capacity AFD's (Auxiliary Floating Dock) to the giant 100,000-ton capacity ABSD's (Advance Base Sectional Dock) composed of several shipshape sections with folding wing walls that can be assembled at an advance base after arrival.

Army and Navy Journal 1061
April 28, 1945

Most of the islands have little or no natural fresh water supply. Distilling ships have been the answer. They can supply our island outposts or ships underway. Fueling at sea has made it possible for our ships to stay at sea for indefinite periods so that the enemy does not know when or where our Fleet will strike next. The Navy before the war developed means of replenishing ammunition at sea. Since Pearl Harbor the Navy has developed better techniques.

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Navy Flag Nominations

Six captains of the Navy were nominated to the Senate 23 April for temporary promotion to flag ranks.

On the same day, the Senate confirmed three similar nominations: Capt. Clyde B. Camerer, (MC), USN, for promotion to rear admiral while serving as district medical officer, 14th Naval District; Capt. William W. Warlick, for promotion to commodore while serving on the staff (logistics) of the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, and Capt. Ruthven E. Libby, for promotion to commodore while serving as senior naval member of the Joint War Plans Committee.

The new nominations are:
Capt. Carl F. Holden, USN, to be rear admiral.

Capt. Edwin T. Short, USN, to be commodore while commanding a transport squadron.

Capt. Samuel P. Jenkins, USN, to be commodore while commanding a transport squadron.

Capt. Alexander S. Witherspoon, USN, to be commodore while commanding a transport squadron.

Capt. Harvey E. Overesch, USN, to be commodore while serving as chief of staff to the commander of the Hawaiian Sea Frontier.

Capt. Richard W. Bates, USN, to be commodore while commanding major torpedo boat squadrons, Pacific Fleet.

Need Ships and Bases

"An adequate Navy will demand sufficient ships and island bases of our own to make our influence a reality in the far corners of the globe," Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hensel told the graduating class, Midshipmen School, Columbia University, 26 April in New York City. Mr. Hensel said:

"If control of the seas shall pass from our hands, the power to preserve peace will pass with it. It is my belief that peace for us will pass from our control if we do not retain an adequate navy in effective commission. I do not think we need now discuss the proper strength of an adequate Navy. Recognition of the basic principle is enough. The details can be left to our naval experts. I venture the opinion, however, that an adequate Navy will

U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

demand sufficient ships and island bases of our own to make our influence a reality in the far corners of the globe."

Seabees Commended

Back-breaking, 'round-the-clock work has won for a Special Naval Construction Battalion an official commendation from Commo. W. R. Carter, USN, Commander of Service Squadron Ten.

Men of a seabee stevedore battalion prepared and transferred thousands of tons of ammunition into the magazines of warships which pounded the Japanese from the Philippines to the Ryukyus. They also loaded the huge quantities of food and other supplies so necessary to keep the men of the Fleet in tip-top condition. Their work contributed in a great measure to the efficiency of Service Squadron Ten, known as "Admiral Nimitz' secret weapon."

In preparation for the Iwo Jima invasion four gangs of the battalion worked around the clock to load two large battleships with bombardment projectiles and powder. Passing the ammunition at a speed of 40 tons per hour, the assignment was completed four days ahead of schedule.

No Pay Loss for Adm. Young

Rear Adm. William Brent Young, recently detached as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and Paymaster General of the Navy to serve as assistant commissioner of the Army-Navy liquidation commission, will lose no pay because of the change, the Comptroller General has ruled.

In a decision, B-48866, rendered 19 April, the Comptroller stated that inasmuch as Admiral Young was serving as Paymaster General, with pay of a rear admiral of the upper half, at the time he was appointed and accepted appointment as a rear admiral for temporary service the pay savings clause of the temporary promotion act of 24 July, 1941 would operate to prevent loss of pay by accepting a temporary appointment.

Ranking Naval Admirals

Following is the list of Fleet Admirals, Admirals, and Vice Admirals of the Line of the United States Navy now on active duty:

Fleet Admirals	
William D. Leahy	Chester W. Nimitz
Ernest J. King	
Admirals	
*William H. Standley	William F. Halsey
Harold R. Stark	*Charles P. Snyder
*Joseph M. Reeves	Raymond A. Spruance
*Arthur J. Hepburn	Jonas H. Ingram
*Edward C. Kalbfurn	Frederick J. Horne
Royal E. Ingersoll	Richard S. Edwards
*Claude C. Bloch	Henry K. Hewitt
*James O. Richardson	Thomas C. Kinkaid
Vice Admirals	
*Alfred W. Johnson	Willis A. Lee, jr.
*Joseph K. Taussig	Marc A. Mitscher
Robert L. Ghormley	Robert C. Giffen
*Arthur P. Fairfield	*William S. Pye
Samuel M. Robinson	Theodore S. Wilkinson
William L. Calhoun	son
*Russell Willson	Alan G. Kirk
*Thomas T. Craven	Charles M. Cooke, jr.
Frank J. Fletcher	Charles H. McMorris
*William T. Tarrant	Howard L. Vickery
John H. Towers	William R. Munroe
Aubrey W. Fitch	George D. Murray
John H. Hoover	Daniel E. Barbey
William A. Glassford	*Wilson Brown
John S. McCain	Sherwoode A. Taffin
P. N. L. Bellinger	der
Charles A. Lockwood	Jesse B. Oldendorf
John H. Newton	William W. Smith
Herbert F. Leary	*Olaf M. Hustvedt
*Roland M. Bralnard	Walter S. Anderson
*Adolphus Andrews	William S. Farber
*John W. Greenslade	Arthur S. Carpender
David W. Bagley	James L. Kauffman
Randall Jacobs	Edward L. Cochrane
Richmond K. Turner	

* Denotes retired officers recalled to active duty.

Amend Marine Manual

A number of changes in the Marine Corps Manual, including an imposition of a limit on the amount of merchandise which may be donated to enlisted men on special occasion by exchange councils, have been approved by Headquarters.

Among the principal changes are:
Amendment of Article 12-6(2) to provide that "on holidays and special occasions, merchandise not to exceed \$5 selling value, per man, may be donated to the enlisted men of the command" by an exchange council.

Expansion of Article 1-66(2) to place responsibility on the Director of Personnel for the duties which formerly were listed in Article 1-66(3) as assigned to various branches in his department. Article 1-66(3) is removed.

Amendment of Article 16-12, governing 3 cents a mile reimbursement on travel at personal expense on change of stations.

Amendment of Article 16-21 to provide that transportation may be paid for an attendant to a sick Marine during travel, whether such attendant is in the armed forces, or a relative, friend or other civilian.

Approve Marine Appointees

The Senate this week confirmed the nominations of six Reserve officers for appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Marine Corps. Names of the officers were printed on page 1030 of the 21 April ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps officers have been announced by Headquarters:

Col. Edward B. Carney, from overseas, to aviation duty at Cherry Point, N. C.

Col. Frank H. Lamson-Scribner, from overseas, to aviation duty at El Toro, Calif.

Col. Louis C. Plain, previously ordered to San Francisco, Calif., in a medical status, from duty overseas, has been admitted to Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

Col. David M. Randall, Retd., from San Francisco, Calif., ordered home to be relieved from active duty.

Col. William D. Smith, Retd., from Philadelphia, Pa., ordered home to be relieved from active duty.

Col. William A. Willis, from MarFairWest, to aviation duty at Cherry Point, N. C.

Lt. Col. Richard A. Beard, jr., from overseas, to aviation duty at Headquarters.

Lt. Col. James S. Blais, previous orders to San Diego Area modified; to Quantico, Va. Comdr. Roswell O. Bolstad, USC&GS, from MarFairWest, to Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Corey C. Brayton, jr., from overseas, to aviation duty at Headquarters.

Lt. Col. Justice M. Chambers, from overseas, admitted to Naval Receiving Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Col. Justin G. Duryea, from overseas, admitted to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Col. William T. Fairbourn, from overseas, to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Marvin H. Flood, from overseas, to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Frederick P. Henderson, from overseas, to Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Maurice T. Ireland, from overseas, admitted to Naval Hospital, Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. William F. Kramer, previous orders to San Diego Area modified; to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Malcolm S. MacKay, from overseas, to aviation duty at Cherry Point, N. C.

Lt. Col. Frank Shine, from overseas, orders to San Diego Area modified; now assigned to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. Thomas R. Stokes, from overseas, to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Paul R. Tyler, from San Francisco, Calif., to duty overseas.

Navy Announces Courses

Applications have been invited by the Bureau of Naval Personnel for two courses of instruction for officers opening soon.

A two-year post-graduate course in naval engineering (design), beginning in January 1946, will be open to Reserve and Temporary officers and to officers of the Regular Navy of the classes of 1942, 1943 and 1944. Reserve and Temporary officers must not have reached 27th birthday when the class begins and must meet certain physical and educational qualifications. Applications must reach the bureau before 1 Sept. 1945.

Ten-week courses in photographic interpretation will be held in Washington at ten-week intervals beginning 11 June. Reserve officers below grade of lieutenant commander who meet certain qualifications are eligible.

Mileage on Travel

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-43217) that Marine Corps officers traveling under orders to, from, or between hospitals—other than as patients on hospital trains or when provided subsistence facilities by the Government—for medical treatment or observation may be regarded as traveling on official business under competent orders within the meaning of the mileage laws so as to be entitled to the payment of mileage, irrespective of whether such officers are accompanied by medical attendants or are directed to travel in charge of attendants.

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Popular Photography	3.00
Ring	3.00
Screenland	2.00
Silver Screen	2.00
True Detective Myst.	3.00
U. S. Navy	3.00
Western Story	1.50

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard released for publication since 7 December 1941 now total 100,136, as follows: Dead, 38,941; Wounded, 46,502; Missing, 10,438; and Prisoners of War, 4,258.

Those released this week are:

SAFE

U. S. Naval Reserve

*Ensign C. H. Boldt, jr. *Ensign M. J. Crehan
†Ensign B. W. Chandler †Lt. Comdr. K. C.
†Ensign G. K. Petrits Stubbs
†Ensign W. R. Yankey

DEAD

U. S. Navy

Capt. W. C. France *Comdr. R. McGowan
Capt. Elmer Kiehl *Lt. (jg) A. B. May

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. L. L. L. Heldeman Lt. R. T. Angell
*Lt. E. C. Namowski *MM. H. F. Allen, jr.
Lt. (jg) D. R. Dunlap Lt. (jg) D. T. Walker
Lt. (jg) F. W. Mueller Lt. (jg) G. H. Atkin-
son

Lt. (jg) W. A. Jacobs, *Lt. (jg) J. M. Frey
jr. Ensign H. M. Allen, jr.

Lt. (jg) R. E. Abell, Lt. (jg) H. J. Boss
jr. Lt. (jg) J. F. Lane, jr.

Ensign W. A. Ferguson Lt. (jg) F. R. Horgan
Ensign R. H. Hedley *Ensign W. J. Bennett
*Lt. C. W. Bretland, *Ensign J. Reichert, jr.

*Lt. (jg) G. B. Acker, Lt. (jg) B. W. Creel-
man

Lt. (jg) R. D. Worley *Lt. (jg) F. Nencki
Lt. V. C. Buhl Lt. Comdr. G. W. Fox

Lt. M. S. Creel *Ensign R. S. Landau
*Lt. (jg) J. H. Blum *Ensign G. C. Singer

U. S. Marine Corps

2nd Lt. T. J. Scanlon 2nd Lt. R. L. Manning

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

1st Lt. F. H. Bronson 1st Lt. H. G. Smith,
jr.

2nd Lt. P. I. Long 1st Lt. W. L. Weyand
2nd Lt. E. Henderson 2nd Lt. E. A. Demange

2d Lt. R. W. Johnson 2nd Lt. J. G. Turner
2nd Lt. D. G. Murphy Capt. R. F. Klopfer-
stine

2nd Lt. J. C. Baker 2d Lt. R. E. Stoddard
2d Lt. R. E. Schuelaky 1st Lt. D. J. Thomp-
son

2nd Lt. M. D. Grauer- 1st Lt. J. L. Phelps
hols 2nd Lt. K. G. Mc-
1st Lt. Kent Arnold Creary

WOUNDED

U. S. Navy

Lt. Comdr. J. J. Kane Mch. G. G. Anderson
Lt. (jg) A. J. Trinkle

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. R. B. O'Brien Lt. (jg) E. A. Baines
Lt. J. M. Duthie Lt. (jg) P. F. Annable

Lt. Comdr. Ezra O. Lt. (jg) W. F. Miller
Poole, jr. Lt. (jg) E. M. Stow

Lt. J. C. Crepsshaw Ensign R. S. Westwater
Ensign A. DeP. Stratton Ensign E. W. Cooper

Lt. (jg) E. S. Irby Ensign F. Colbert
Lt. (jg) Edw. Bluemel Lt. (jg) C. A. Cravens,
jr.

Lt. (jg) A. J. Koler- Ensign C. D. Elwood
sick Ensign E. B. Pritchard

Lt. (jg) C. L. New- Ensign W. J. Roberts
burn

U. S. Marine Corps

Maj. R. A. Campbell 2nd Lt. S. W. Moffler
Maj. G. F. Waters, jr. 2nd Lt. G. E. Doach

Capt. W. K. Gillespie 2nd Lt. J. G. Tillis
2d Lt. W. M. Roseliter 2nd Lt. L. H. Batty

1st Lt. H. D. C. Blas- 1st Lt. I. J. Gershen
ingame

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

1st Lt. R. M. Chris- 2nd Lt. W. G. Arm-
tensen strong

2nd Lt. J. A. Verica 2nd Lt. C. H. Voss
2nd Lt. Paul Weber 2nd Lt. Orlin A. P.
WO J. H. Lanham Hughes

2d Lt. J. B. Denegree, 2nd Lt. J. A. Ware, jr.
jr. 1st Lt. W. D. Martt

Capt. W. L. Batchelor 1st Lt. C. C. Cobb
1st Lt. V. C. Moyers 2d Lt. G. R. Schneider

2nd Lt. M. M. Blue 2nd Lt. H. L. Burns
1st Lt. J. N. Bourne 1st Lt. B. L. Pedneau

2nd Lt. S. A. Yoders Capt. R. T. Wellman
1st Lt. D. E. Lownds 1st Lt. R. E. Baker

2nd Lt. H. A. Walker 1st Lt. K. L. Weedon
1st Lt. L. D. Becktold 2nd Lt. A. J. Trower,
jr.

2nd Lt. Walter Natuk 2d Lt. W. W. Watkins
2nd Lt. F. T. Field 2nd Lt. G. K. Dibble

1st Lt. C. A. Balice 1st Lt. N. A. Del
1st Lt. J. J. Cushing Nino

2nd Lt. J. F. Blake 1st Lt. E. F. Blanch-
ard

2nd Lt. W. G. Piper 2nd Lt. R. W. Drake
1st Lt. E. N. Chen- 1st Lt. J. A. Brooks

nault 2nd Lt. A. D. Davitt
2nd Lt. C. P. Willis 1st Lt. S. J. Titus

Capt. R. A. Wilson 1st Lt. R. C. Anderson
1st Lt. R. F. Miller 2nd Lt. A. D. Slover

2nd Lt. R. S. Byrne 1st Lt. C. R. McGinnis
2nd Lt. J. T. Camp 2nd Lt. H. L. Wil-
danin

2nd Lt. K. Adelberg 2nd Lt. F. W. Fouch
2nd Lt. W. F. Connor Capt. H. F. Gardner

2nd Lt. R. G. Fay 2nd Lt. J. D. Clemmer
Capt. J. G. Palmer Maj. J. H. Miller

1st Lt. R. J. Bracken 1st Lt. R. H. Pratt
1st Lt. S. Davis 2nd Lt. J. M. Mc-
1st Lt. C. P. Coogan Laurin, jr.

2nd Lt. J. C. Eubank Capt. J. E. Tobin
1st Lt. D. L. Ellison 2nd Lt. M. J. Carney

1st Lt. D. E. Thomp- 2nd Lt. N. Elliott
son 1st Lt. A. I. D. Bay-
ard

1st Lt. E. L. Coombs 1st Lt. J. F. X. Dever
1st Lt. H. A. Crawford

2nd Lt. R. L. Crist

2nd Lt. V. R. Cupps

1st Lt. A. G. Smith 2nd Lt. D. C. Barnes

Missing

U. S. Navy

Lt. Comdr. C. M. Lt. J. R. Tolver
Wood, jr.

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. D. L. McInteer Ensign M. G. Alberts
*Lt. E. J. Bina Ensign T. H. Whitaker,
jr.

Lt. (jg) J. C. Sippola Lt. (jg) S. D. McGurk
Lt. (jg) Lawrence W. Thompson Lt. (jg) H. L. Baab

Ensign R. R. Weems, Ensign R. O. Burns,
jr. Lt. G. C. Schoper

Lt. D. O. Puckett, jr. Lt. J. D. Martin

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
2nd Lt. R. C. Pratt

*Previously reported missing.
†Previously reported prisoner.

MTB Squadron 40

Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron 40, composed of the Navy's newest and finest PT boats, was placed in commission Thursday, 26 April, at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn. Lt. George E. Cox, jr., USNR, took command of the new squadron, and Comdr. H. F. Samse, USN-Ret., Assistant to the Captain of the Yard, read orders placing the squadron in commission.

Lt. Gilbert L. Reed, USNR, is executive officer of the squadron. Division commanders are Lt. Francis Y. Pressly, USNR, Lt. (jg) Joseph H. Worrall, USNR, and Lt. (jg) John H. Wagner, USNR.

Mother's Day is May 13

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Mail Delivery at Pearl

Pearl Harbor, T. H.—It is no simple task to get mail to Navy personnel somewhere in the Pacific.

The post office for the first port of debarkation for seamen outward bound from San Francisco, for example, handles about 3,000 pounds of letter mail a week, nearly all of which comes by air. At 60 letters to the pound, this totals about 150,000 letters a week.

All of it is delivered within a few hours, at two mail calls daily, or is held until the addressee reaches this port. Prompt delivery is assured when addressees agree with the names on "dog tags" or identification cards.

More than 5,000 parcels a week are delivered at this sub-station alone, which emphasizes the reason for postal regulations governing the size of packages which may be sent overseas.

Mail arriving at this port is handled on a 24-hour basis, three shifts, 365-day-a-year basis. The station is never closed, and from the looks of things, it will not be closed until long after Japan has surrendered.

YOU'LL SAY THE SAME!

"Received your card explaining in detail the gift that you sent my wife last month. I sincerely appreciate your taste in selecting gifts for our wives and mothers, and like the selection well enough to want to place another name on your mailing list immediately.

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E.T.O."

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SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1945

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggression.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and command with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

IT is now definitely certain that President Truman with the wise caution which has moved him in handling military matters to date, will maintain without change the present personnel which administers the War and Navy Departments. When he entered upon the duties of his high office, he declared, first, that our war objectives remain unaltered, and, second, in their achievements he would avail himself of the services of the high military command which had been organized by President Roosevelt. It is now established that the continuity in office he then suggested, will apply to Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal; and as both of these officials will be, as they have been, responsible for the administration of their departments, they naturally will cling to the subordinates who have served them and the country so faithfully and so well. Happily the disposition and intention of Messrs. Stimson and Forrestal is to remain in the posts they have occupied with distinguished success. Reports have circulated that when Germany shall have been conquered, the former would retire voluntarily. Such action would have been accepted reluctantly, because during the five years he has been at the head of the War Department there have been brought into being great and modernly equipped Armies that have fought victoriously in Africa, Europe, the Pacific, and East Asia. More than this, Mr. Stimson, by virtue of the long experience he enjoyed in foreign affairs and as Secretary of State, has been an invaluable adviser of the President on Allied relations and foreign policy generally. Now that victory is bringing new phases of old vexing problems in Europe, that the war against Japan is to be more intensively prosecuted, and that with her defeat the difficult problems of the Far East must be dealt with intelligently, the need of Mr. Stimson's services and advice is the more apparent. His decision to remain in office for the present at least therefore will be welcome news to the country. Mr. Forrestal from all accounts, is in like temper. His predecessor, the late Frank Knox, never failed to give to him, as the then Under Secretary, a large share of the credit for the construction of the most powerful Navy the world ever has seen. In charge of the Department he has demonstrated the firm character of the grasp he has on naval affairs and naval problems, and he has endeared himself to the Fleets by participating in their perils and thus fitting himself to care for their constant and growing needs. On foreign affairs as they concern the Navy, he makes the same cautious appraisal as does Mr. Stimson; and the fact that the two officials have substantially the same viewpoints contributes importantly to the coordination of the services. A practical idealist, Mr. Forrestal favors the retention after the war of a strong Navy with air power even though the peace and security system should have the power to create a force to arrest aggression. The prospect that Messrs. Stimson and Forrestal will remain in their current positions will appeal to the Services, because they know from the past that they will enjoy orderly and just administration, full support in alert and vigorous operations, and complete absence of politics and favoritism in their treatment.

ONE of the most beloved characters to come out of this war will be Ernie Pyle. To the men in Italy, England, France, and the Pacific he was a symbol of the reporter who shared their dangers and hardships because he loved them, the man who reflected their views, feelings, and dogged heroism to the folks back home. On the home front his daily column was read eagerly for its humanism, for its pictures of the bank clerks, truck drivers, farm hands, and laborers fighting their country's war in the mud and rain—fighting it because they knew it had to be won, but always longing for home. Commanding officers liked to have him come with their units because they knew it gave a lift to morale when word went around that Ernie was there. Ernie knew and admired heroism. He knew why medals were awarded, and he knew what each type of medal represented. The suggestion has been made, and bills introduced in Congress, that Ernie Pyle be given the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor. This is the highest decoration in our galaxy of medals. It is for those members of the Armed Forces who distinguish themselves "conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty." We think Ernie would have wanted to reserve that highest honor for the heroes he wrote about, for the combatant soldiers and sailors who come to grips with the enemy. To do less would cheapen its value to the men who have earned and will earn it by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. Once its symbolism is changed we have nothing higher to offer those who perform deeds of high valor on the field of battle. It is an expression of an admiring and grateful people to a faithful and inspiring reporter that motivates the efforts to honor Ernie. Some form of tangible recognition should be given to afford an outlet for such expression. To that end we urge that Congress authorize a special medal to be awarded by the President of the United States in recognition of the skill and devotion to duty of newspaper men, and that the first medal so struck be reserved to honor Ernie Pyle. No matter what form the final expression takes, Ernie's real monument is in the hearts and minds of the GI's he loved and who loved him and in his writings which will make them all live for future generations of Americans.

Service Humor

Made a Distinction

At Ladd Field, Alaska, admission prices to the ATO Divisional Basketball Tournament were posted as follows:

Adults—50 cents.
Children—25 cents.
Officers—25 cents.

—Armored News

Private (in guardhouse): "My only crime was being born with more brains than the first sergeant—and telling him so."

—Tarranteer

Value of Education

A colonel and a major were sitting in a cafe. Across the floor sat a corporal and a beautiful girl. The colonel's selfish instincts prompted him to send this note to the corporal: "I believe I studied with you at Yale and the major thinks he studied with you at Princeton. Please come over and straighten us out." Came the corporal's reply: "I didn't study at Yale or Princeton, but I did study at the National School of Taxidermy and I'm taking care of this pigeon myself."

—Wingab

The curse of drink, says our favorite cynic, is being stuck with the check.

Warned

Soldier: "What do you charge for rooms?"

Clerk: "Five dollars and up."

Soldier: "Yes, but I'm a soldier."

Clerk: "In that case, it'll be five dollars down."

—Ft. Warren Sentinel

A Confession

"Say there, Jinks," roared the Top Sergeant, "why weren't you out this morning?"

"Because," replied the quaking private, "I threw my ankle out of joint last night."

"That's no excuse!" boomed the Sergeant. "I've turned out for drill after having my whole body thrown out of half a dozen joints!"

—5th Service News

It isn't so much the rationing.
Or taxes, or talk of inflation;
The problem worrying most of us
Is this thing they call the duration.

—Pointer

Not One of 'Em

GI at Sales Commissary: "Hey, lemme have three cartons of those cigarettes before the hoarders get here."

—Dale Mabry Observer

Not Particular

Inquiring reporter: "If you could serve some place other than here at the front, where would you like it to be?"

Mud-covered GI: "In a dirty old war plant, making a lousy \$150 a week."

—Sibert News

"How many fathoms?" asked the captain.

"Can't touch bottom, sir," was the answer.

"Well, consarn you, how near do you come to it?" the captain shot back.

—Skyscrapers

Timely Comments

"Allied victory fever has reached the Berlin point."

"Notice in German barracks: 'All troops will fall out for Retreat today.'"

—Pillbox.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

K.E.P.—The War Department circular regarding the award of Infantryman Badges to personnel attached to Infantry units is No. 450, 28 Nov. 1944. The same circular will answer your second question. It states that personnel must be assigned to units "designated as Infantry in tables of organization or tables of organization and equipment."

W.C.M.—There is no War Department policy which automatically retires a soldier one grade higher than that grade held at retirement.

T. H. W.—An officer retired for physical disability may have his check sent to a bank to be credited to his account. Arrangements have to be made with the Finance Department of the Veterans' Administration. Upon release from active duty, the AGO Officer's Identification Card is now stamped "inactive" across the face and returned to the officer, but these cards will not be issued to non-Regular Army officers who were released prior to issuance of the recent order.

F. G.—Plans for post-war expansion of the Regular Army are very uncertain at the present time. A bill has just been passed by the Senate to permit the appointment of 250 Regular Army officers in the first three grades. The methods of selection and requirements for consideration have not yet been decided. At present, your service in the Enlisted Reserve Corps will not give you any priority for obtaining a Reserve or Regular Army commission.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Direct bomb hits were made on the new Nazi Air Ministry in the heart of Berlin in the attack yesterday, 28 April, by Eighth Air Force heavy bombers. Photographs show that three concentrations of bombs exploded on the Air Ministry. Other government buildings in the area also received direct hits.

10 Years Ago

In an interview on Monday morning, 25 April, Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, Commanding General of the Philippine Department, made the statement that one or two of the northern islands of the Philippine Archipelago had possible sites for aviation landing fields.

25 Years Ago

A daughter, Mary Douglas Howard, was born to Capt. Arch F. Howard, USMC, and Mrs. Howard at Houston, Tex., 8 April 1920. The baby is a granddaughter of Capt. Frank M. Bennett, USN, and Mrs. Bennett.

50 Years Ago

Corp. L. B. Simonds, Co E, 21st Inf., recently examined by a board at Governor's Island for a commission, has gone to Fonda, N. Y., on regimental recruiting service. Corporal Simonds is now a retired colonel.

80 Years Ago

"Clearly this man was the most widely esteemed of any in America. In the gorgeous and solemn pageants which have attended his bier, the humblest of colored bondsmen, just free from a master's lash, have united with merchant princes and cloistered poets to do public homage to Abraham Lincoln."

WAR DEPT. & ARMY

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Under Secretary of War—Robert P. Patterson.
Assistant Secretary of War—John J. McCloy.
Assistant Secretary of War, Air—Robert A. Lovett.
Chief of Staff—General of the Army George C. Marshall.
Deputy Chief of Staff—General Thomas T. Handy.
Commanding General, Army Air Forces—General of the Army Henry H. Arnold.
Deputy Commander AAF, and Chief of Air Staff—Lt. Gen. Ira C. Baker.
Commanding General, Army Ground Forces—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.
Commanding General, Army Service Forces—Gen. Brehon Somervell.
Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, ASF—Maj. Gen. Leroy Lutes.

THEATER COMMANDERS

Army Forces, Pacific Theater—General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.
European—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.
Deputy Commander, U. S. Forces—Lt. Gen. Ben Lear.
Pacific Ocean Areas—Lt. Gen. R. C. Richardson, Jr.
China—Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer.
Burma-India—Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan.
Mediterranean—General Joseph T. McNarney (Deputy Allied Commander).
Africa-Middle East—Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Giles.

AREA COMMANDERS

Bermuda Base Command—Brig. Gen. Alden G. Strong.
South Pacific Base Command—Maj. Gen. Frederick Glibbreath.
Trinidad Base Command—Brig. Gen. Ralph Talbot, Jr.
Caribbean Defense Command and Panama Canal Dept.—Lt. Gen. George H. Brett.
Newfoundland Base Command—Maj. Gen. John B. Brooks.
Antilles Department—Maj. Gen. E. F. Harding.
Eastern Defense Command—Lt. Gen. George W. Gruent.
Western Defense Command—Maj. Gen. Harry C. Pratt.
Army Forces, Iceland—Brig. Gen. Early E. W. Duncan.
Persian Gulf Command—Brig. Gen. Donald F. Booth.
Alaskan Department—Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons.
South Pacific Base Command—Maj. Gen. Frederick Glibbreath.
Central Pacific Base Command—Maj. Gen. H. T. Burgin.

EUROPEAN THEATER

Army Group Commanders

6th Army Group—General Jacob L. Devers.
12th Army Group—General Omar N. Bradley.
Army Commanders
First Army, (12th AGp.)—General Courtney H. Hodges.
Third Army, (12th AGp.)—General George S. Patton, Jr.
Seventh Army, (6th AGp.)—Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Jr.
Ninth Army, (12th AGp.)—Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson.
Fifteenth Army, (12th AGp.)—Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow.
First Allied Airborne—Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.

Corps Commanders

III Corps (First Army)—Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet.
V Corps (First Army)—Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner.
VI Corps (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks.
VII Corps (First Army)—Lt. Gen. Joseph L. Collins.
VIII Corps (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. Troy H. Middleton.
XII Corps (Third Army)—
XIII Corps (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr.
XV Corps (Seventh Army)—Lt. Gen. Wade H. Haislip.
XVI Corps (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. John B. Anderson.
XVIII Airborne Corps (First Army)—Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway.
XIX Corps (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. Raymond S. McLain.
XX Corps (Third Army)—Lt. Gen. Walton Walker.
XXI Corps (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn.

Division Commanders

1st Inf. (First Army)—Brig. Gen. Chitt Andrus.
2nd Inf. (First Army)—Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson.
2nd Armored (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. Isaac D. White.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

3rd Inf. (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel.
3rd Armored (First Army)—
4th Inf. (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. Harold W. Blakeley.
4th Armored (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. William M. Hoge.
5th Inf. (Third Army)—Brig. Gen. Leroy Irwin.
5th Armored (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. Lunsford E. Oliver.
6th Armored (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. Robert Grew.
7th Armored (First Army)—Maj. Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck.
8th Inf. (First Army)—Brig. Gen. Bryant Moore.
8th Armored (Ninth Army)—Brig. Gen. John M. Devine.
9th Inf. (First Army)—Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig.
9th Armored (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard.
10th Armored (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. William H. Morris.
11th Armored (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. Charles Kilburn.
12th Armored (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. Roderick R. Allen.
14th Armored (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. Albert C. Smith.
17th Airborne (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. William M. Milley.
26th Inf. (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul.
26th Inf. (First Army)—Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota.
29th Inf. (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt.
30th Inf. (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs.
35th Inf. (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. Paul W. Baad.
36th Inf. (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. John W. Dahlquist.
42nd Inf. (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins.
44th Inf. (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. William F. Dean.
45th Inf. (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. Robert T. Frederick.
63rd Inf. (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. Louis E. Hibbs.
65th Inf. (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. Stanley E. Reinhart.
66th Inf.—Maj. Gen. H. F. Kraemer.
69th Inf. (First Army)—Maj. Gen. E. F. Reinhardt.
70th Inf. (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. Allison J. Barnett.
71st Inf. (Seventh Army)—
75th Inf. (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. Ray E. Porter.
76th Inf. (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. W. R. Schmidt.
78th Inf. (First Army)—Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker.
79th Inf. (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. Ira Wycho.
80th Inf. (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. Horace L. McBride.
82nd Airborne (First Army)—Maj. Gen. James N. Gavin.
83rd Inf. (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. Robert Macon.
84th Inf. (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Boiling.
87th Inf. (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. Frank J. Cullin, Jr.
89th Inf. (Third Army)—
90th Inf. (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. Herbert L. Earnest.
94th Inf. (Third Army)—Maj. Gen. Harry J. Maloney.
95th Inf. (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. Harry Twaddle.
99th Inf. (First Army)—Maj. Gen. Walter Lauer.
100th Inf. (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burreas.
101st Airborne (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. Maxwell Taylor.
102nd Inf. (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating.
103rd Inf. (Seventh Army)—Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe.
104th Inf. (First Army)—Maj. Gen. Terry de la M. Allen.
106th Inf. (First Army)—Brig. Gen. Leo T. McMahon.

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

Army Group Commander

15th Army Group Gen. Mark W. Clark.

Army Commander
Fifth Army—Lt. Gen. Lucian Truscott, Jr.
Corps Commanders
II Corps (5th Army)—Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes.
IV Corps (5th Army)—Maj. Gen. Willis D. Crittenger.
Division Commanders
1st Armored (Fifth Army)—Maj. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard.
10th Mountain (Fifth Army)—Maj. Gen. George P. Hays.
34th Inf. (Fifth Army)—Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte.
85th Inf. (Fifth Army)—Maj. Gen. John B. Coulter.
88th Inf. (Fifth Army)—Maj. Gen. Paul W. Kendall.
91st Inf. (Fifth Army)—Maj. Gen. William A. Livesey.
92nd Inf. (Fifth Army)—Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

Army Commanders

Sixth Army—General Walker Krueger.
Eighth Army—Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger.

Corps Commanders

I Corps (Sixth Army)—Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift.
X Corps (Sixth Army)—Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Sibert.
XII Corps (Eighth Army)—Maj. Gen. Charles P. Hall.
XIV Corps (Sixth Army)—Lt. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold.
XXIV Corps (Sixth Army)—Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge.

Division Commanders

Americal (Eighth Army)—Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold.
1st Cav. (Sixth Army)—Maj. Gen. Vern D. Mudge.
6th Inf. (Sixth Army)—
7th Inf. (Tenth Army)—Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold.
11th Airborne (Eighth Army)—Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing.
24th Inf. (Eighth Army)—Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving.
25th Inf. (Sixth Army)—Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins.
27th Inf. (Tenth Army)—Maj. Gen. George W. Griner.
31st Inf.—
32nd Inf. (Sixth Army)—Maj. Gen. William

H. Gill.
33rd Inf. (Sixth Army)—Maj. Gen. Percy W. Clarkson.
37th Inf. (Sixth Army)—Maj. Gen. Robert E. Beighler.
38th Inf. (Ninth Army)—Maj. Gen. H. L. C. Jones.
40th Inf. (Sixth Army)—Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush.
41st Inf. (Eighth Army)—Maj. Gen. Horace Fuller.
43rd Inf. (Sixth Army)—Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Wing.
77th Inf. (Tenth Army)—Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce.
81st Inf.—Maj. Gen. Paul W. Mueller.
93rd Inf.—Maj. Gen. H. H. Johnson.
98th Inf. (Tenth Army)—Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley.

AIR FORCES

Army Air Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas—Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles.
Allied Air Forces in SW Pacific Area—General George C. Kenney.
US Strategic Air Forces in Europe—General Carl A. Spaatz.
Eastern Air Command—Maj. Gen. George H. Stratemeyer.
Mediterranean Allied Air Forces—Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon.
Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Area—Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale.
First Tactical—Maj. Gen. Robert Webster.
First—Maj. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter.
Second—Maj. Gen. R. B. Williams.
Third—Maj. Gen. Westside T. Larson.
Fourth—Brig. Gen. James E. Parker.
Fifth—Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead.
Sixth—Maj. Gen. William O. Butler.
Seventh—Brig. Gen. Robert W. Douglas, Jr.
Eighth—Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle.
Ninth—Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg.
Tenth—Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer.
Commanding General, Eastern Air Command.
Eleventh—Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson.
Twelfth—Maj. Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw.
Thirteenth—Maj. Gen. St. Claire Street.
Fourteenth—Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault.
Fifteenth—Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining.
Nineteenth—Brig. Gen. O. F. Weyland, Tactical Air Command.
Twentieth—General of the Army Henry H. Arnold; XX Bomber Command—Brig. Gen. Robert M. Ramey; XXI Bomber Command—Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay; 113th Wing—Brig. Gen. John H. Davies.
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(Continued from Preceding Page)

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First—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles.
Second—Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry.
Third—Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes.
Fourth—Maj. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl.
Fifth—Maj. Gen. James L. Collins.
Sixth—Maj. Gen. Russel B. Reynolds.
Seventh—Maj. Gen. Clarence H. Danielson.
Eighth—Maj. Gen. Richard Donovan.
Ninth—Maj. Gen. William B. Shedd.

NAVY DEPT. & FLEET

Secretary of the Navy—James V. Forrestal.
Under Secretary of the Navy—Ralph A. Bard.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Air—Artemus L. Gates.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—H. Struve Hensel.
COMINCH, U. S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King.
Vice Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral F. J. Horne.
Deputy COMINCH and Deputy CNO—Admiral Richard S. Edwards.
Chief of Staff to COMINCH—Vice Adm. C. M. Cooke, Jr.
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air)—Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch.
Chief of Naval Personnel—Vice Adm. Randall Jacobs.
Chief Bureau of Ordnance—Rear Adm. Geo. Hussey, Jr.
Chief, Bureau of Ships—Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane.
Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics—Rear Adm. Dewitt C. Ramsey.
Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks—Vice Adm.

Ben Moreell (C. E. C.)
Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and Paymaster General—Rear Adm. W. J. Carter (S. C.)
Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and Surgeon General—Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire (M. C.)

Commandant of the Marine Corps—General Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC.
Commandant, United States Coast Guard—Admiral Russell R. Waesche, USCG.

FLEET COMMANDERS

Pacific Fleet—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.
Atlantic Fleet—Admiral Jonas Ingram.
Third Fleet—Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.
Fourth Fleet also CINC, South Atlantic Force—Vice Adm. William R. Munroe.
Fifth Fleet—Admiral Raymond A. Spruance.
Seventh Fleet, also Comdr., Southwest Force—Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid.
Eighth Fleet—Admiral Henry K. Hewitt.
Tenth Fleet—Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King.
Twelfth Fleet, also Comdr., U. S. Naval Forces, Europe—Admiral Harold R. Stark.

OTHER COMMANDERS

Commander, Western Sea Frontier—Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll.
Duty with Comdr. Naval Forces, Europe—Vice Adm. Robert L. Ghormley.
Comdr. North Pacific Force, North Pacific Area, and Alaskan Sea Frontier—Vice Adm. Frank J. Fletcher.
Deputy Cincpac and Pacific Ocean Areas—Vice Adm. John H. Towers.
Commander Forward Area, Central Pacific—Vice Adm. John H. Hoover.
Deputy Comdr. Naval Forces, European—Vice Adm. William A. Glassford.
Comdr. of Carrier Task Force, 3rd Fleet—Vice Adm. John S. McCain.
Comdr., Air Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. George D. Murray.

Comdr., Air Force, Atlantic—Vice Adm. F. N. L. Hellinger.
Comdr., Submarines, Pacific—Vice Adm. Charles A. Lockwood.
Comdr., South Pacific Force and Area—Vice Adm. W. L. Calhoun.
Comdr., Eastern Sea Frontier—Vice Adm. Herbert F. Leary.
Comdr., Philippine Sea Frontier—Vice Adm. James L. Kauffman.
Comdr., Hawaiian Sea Frontier and 14th Naval Dist.—Vice Adm. David W. Bagley.
Comdr. Battleship Squadron One, Pacific Fleet—Vice Adm. Willis A. Lee.
Comdr. Amphibious Forces, Pacific—Vice Adm. Richmond K. Turner.
Comdr. Task Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher.
Comdr. Caribbean Sea Frontier and Commandant of 10th Naval District—Vice Adm. Robert C. Giffen.
Comdr. of an Amphibious Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. Theodore S. Wilkinson.
Comdr. U. S. Naval Forces, France—Vice Adm. Alan G. Kirk.
Comdr. Battleship Squadron Two, Pacific—Vice Adm. Jesse R. Oldendorf.
Comdr. of an Amphibious Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey.
Comdr. Service Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. William W. Smith.
Comdr. Panama Sea Frontier—Rear Adm. H. F. Kingman.
Comdr. Gulf Sea Frontier and Commandant of 7th Naval District—Vice Adm. Walter S. Anderson.
Comdr. of a Battleship Division, Pacific—Rear Adm. John F. Shafroth, Jr.
Comdr. of an Amphibious Group, Pacific—Rear Adm. W. H. P. Blandy.
Comdr., of an Amphibious Group, Pacific—Rear Adm. Richard L. Conolly.
Comdr. of an Amphibious Group, Pacific Fleet—Rear Adm. Ralph O. Davis.

Comdr. of an Amphibious Group—Rear Adm. Arthur D. Struble.
Comdr. of a Cruiser Division, Pacific—Rear Adm. John L. McCrea.
Comdr. of an Amphibious Group, Pacific—Rear Adm. William F. Fechteler.
Comdr. of a Carrier Division Pacific—Rear Adm. Arthur W. Radford.
Comdr. of a Carrier Division—Rear Adm. Thomas L. Sprague.
Comdr. of a Carrier Division—Rear Adm. Joseph J. Clark.
Comdr. Fleet Operational Training Command—Rear Adm. Carleton F. Bryant.
Comdr. Fleet Operational Training Command, Pacific—Rear Adm. Francis C. Denebrink.
Comdr. of an Amphibious Group—Rear Adm. Jerauld Wright.
Comdr. of a Carrier Division—Rear Adm. Felix B. Stump.
Comdr. of a Carrier Division—Rear Adm. C. A. F. Sprague.
Comdr. of a Carrier Division—Rear Adm. Ralph A. Ofstie.

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS

1st N. D.—Rear Adm. Felix X. Gygas.
3rd N. D.—Rear Adm. William R. Munroe.
4th N. D.—Rear Adm. Milo F. Draemel.
5th N. D.—Rear Adm. David McD. LeBreton.
6th N. D.—Rear Adm. Jules James.
7th N. D.—Rear Adm. Walter S. Anderson.
8th N. D.—Rear Adm. A. C. Bennett.
9th N. D.—Rear Adm. Arthur S. Carpenter.
10th N. D.—Vice Adm. Robert C. Giffen.
11th N. D.—Rear Adm. Wilhelm Lee Friedell.
12th N. D.—Rear Adm. Carleton H. Wright.
13th N. D.—Rear Adm. R. M. Griffin.
14th N. D.—Vice Adm. David Worth Bagley.
15th N. D.—Rear Adm. Howard F. Kingman.
17th N. D.—Rear Adm. Ralph F. Wood.

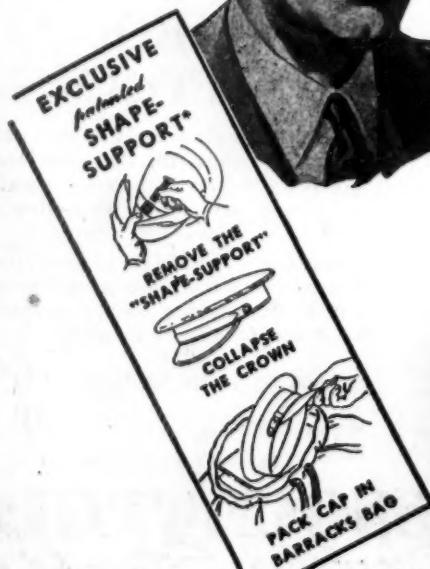
MARINE CORPS COMMANDERS

Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific—Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith.
Deputy Comdr., Fleet Marine Force, Pacific—Maj. Gen. James L. Underhill.
Commanding General, Supply Section, FMF—Pacific—Maj. Gen. Earl C. Long.
Commanding General, 3rd Amphibious Corps—Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger.
Commanding General, 5th Amphibious Corps—Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt.
Commanding General, Aircraft, FMF, Pacific—Maj. Gen. James T. Moore.
Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific—Maj. Gen. Julian Smith.
Guam Commandant—Maj. Gen. Henry Larsen.
1st Division—Maj. Gen. P. A. del Valle.
2nd Division—Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Watson.
3rd Division—Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine.
4th Division—Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates.
5th Division—Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey.

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Army Casualties and Prisoners

Following are the names of officers included in lists of dead, wounded, missing and prisoners of war issued this week by the Office of War Information.

In all these cases the next of kin have been previously notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

2d Lt. W. C. Dumond
1st Lt. P. L. Pacteau
1st Lt. J. M. Henry
Capt. H. H. Friedman
2nd Lt. E. J. Golden
1st Lt. D. D. Barrow
Capt. A. J. Bischoff, jr.
1st Lt. J. E. Brinkmeyer, jr.
2nd Lt. T. J. Cavanaugh
1st Lt. J. D. Burd
2nd Lt. C. M. Higgs
2nd Lt. J. C. Mulholland
1st Lt. L. C. McCauley
2nd Lt. Jerry Shaw
2nd Lt. R. D. Taggart
1st Lt. M. A. Arnold
FO. C. C. Jones
1st Lt. G. C. Kuhn
FO. J. H. Bowers
2nd Lt. P. J. McHale
2nd Lt. T. C. Woods
2d Lt. E. O. Baker, jr.
2nd Lt. L. E. Lybrand
2nd Lt. Edw. Maceyra
2nd Lt. A. E. Mortenson
2nd Lt. O. E. Mayo
2nd Lt. C. V. Proby
FO. M. I. Danner, jr.
2nd Lt. P. E. Moran
2d Lt. S. E. Schwartz
2nd Lt. R. A. Goodspeed
2nd Lt. C. J. Allesio
1st Lt. P. R. Porter
2nd Lt. L. S. Marcus
2nd Lt. G. W. Goodrich
1st Lt. G. L. Parish
2nd Lt. D. H. Blyth
2nd Lt. B. X. Ferrar
Capt. Walter J. Huchtausen
2d Lt. C. M. Gurganus
1st Lt. R. H. Hoose
2nd Lt. C. T. Estrach
1st Lt. M. Kantor
Capt. W. T. Coote
2nd Lt. Armen R. Manouglan
2nd Lt. J. E. Duffy
2nd Lt. A. Fermanian
1st Lt. G. E. Jones
2nd Lt. E. Heath, jr.
1st Lt. J. H. McConnell
2nd Lt. H. C. Ost
1st Lt. E. A. Florczyk
2nd Lt. J. F. Josey
2nd Lt. E. W. Moore
2nd Lt. J. A. Mooney, jr.
2nd Lt. T. E. Plante
2nd Lt. H. T. Sheely
1st Lt. H. Vander Vate, jr.
1st Lt. R. L. Jacobi
2nd Lt. S. D. Haas
2nd Lt. E. A. Belknap
1st Lt. R. E. Stewart
1st Lt. Edw. Tomsich
FO. R. R. Rind
2nd Lt. G. C. Smith
FO. S. J. Grack
2nd Lt. J. A. Holt
2nd Lt. L. W. Secaur
2nd Lt. A. B. Shanks
2nd Lt. H. J. Silcox
2d Lt. L. L. Snowman
2nd Lt. Jack Blum
Col. D. A. Newcomer
Capt. B. Sweet
2nd Lt. J. D. Simpson
2d Lt. F. W. Smickle, jr.
1st Lt. G. K. Belne
1st Lt. R. F. Messer
2d Lt. H. Horasanian
1st Lt. F. E. Stryker, jr.
2nd Lt. R. W. Brokaw
2nd Lt. W. L. Mellhargie
1st Lt. A. C. Pluff
2nd Lt. C. Daugherty, jr.
2nd Lt. Robert Mitts
2nd Lt. M. P. Smiles
1st Lt. W. M. Halverson
FO. F. D. Manget
2nd Lt. C. J. Smith
2nd Lt. R. S. Wood
2nd Lt. L. E. Hulet
2nd Lt. H. E. Nelson
FO. L. D. Jacobson
Capt. E. F. Jennings
FO. R. D. Gephart
1st Lt. D. C. Johnson
Capt. J. R. Crose
1st Lt. C. O. Morkuson
1st Lt. J. A. Shortell
1st Lt. C. F. Dillard
2nd Lt. C. B. Palmer
2nd Lt. D. P. Easton
2nd Lt. R. F. Moore, jr.
1st Lt. S. A. Galicki
1st Lt. G. W. Oliver
1st Lt. A. J. Brestlin
2nd Lt. W. C. Hartley
2nd Lt. E. M. Hassell
2nd Lt. W. S. Hicks
1st Lt. A. D. Cooper, jr.
2d Lt. E. A. Matthews
Capt. B. B. Hawks
1st Lt. R. J. Fast
Capt. G. S. Shotwell
2nd Lt. D. Schimpf
1st Lt. J. C. Taylor
Col. D. A. Newcomer
1st Lt. Tobias R. Van Keuren
1st Lt. E. F. Hustwit
2nd Lt. K. R. Cady
1st Lt. W. B. Simmons
2nd Lt. A. L. Lund
FO. A. Warden
2nd Lt. C. E. Freel
2nd Lt. A. M. Blatman
2nd Lt. R. S. Stahl, jr.
2nd Lt. J. E. Menifree
2nd Lt. C. J. Mueller
1st Lt. D. J. Lyman
1st Lt. W. J. Fruehwirth
2nd Lt. G. T. Gardner
1st Lt. J. R. Carpenter
FO. F. B. Lewis
1st Lt. F. O. Briggs
2nd Lt. L. H. Friedberg
2nd Lt. R. H. Clark
2nd Lt. H. R. Miller
2nd Lt. M. B. Miller
2nd Lt. Alfred Rush
1st Lt. E. Michal
1st Lt. W. G. Johnson
2nd Lt. G. R. Jones
FO. C. T. Fleming
2nd Lt. R. L. Langford
1st Lt. E. P. Bradford
1st Lt. W. H. Korell, jr.
2nd Lt. A. N. Artrac
2d Lt. R. S. Robinette
2nd Lt. F. C. Seiser
FO. O. F. McLaughlin
Capt. E. E. Bockman
2nd Lt. Kent Dorman
Capt. R. O. Rudersdorf
1st Lt. R. M. Schults
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Capt. P. J. Lynch
1st Lt. E. A. Scurman
1st Lt. S. H. Brown
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1st Lt. O. H. Pickens, jr.
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1st Lt. R. H. Bonaguidi
1st Lt. F. G. Davis
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FO. J. M. Lundin
1st Lt. R. A. Brown
Capt. W. A. Higgins
1st Lt. D. H. Little
1st Lt. M. Baldwin
2nd Lt. Robert W. Pritchard
Lt. Col. G. F. Barber
2nd Lt. J. M. Cronin, jr.
2nd Lt. E. A. Bahr
Capt. H. Wigetman
1st Lt. Harold W. Bushacher
1st Lt. R. J. Dunn, jr.
2nd Lt. O. A. Estenson
1st Lt. E. B. Franks
1st Lt. G. F. Bender
2nd Lt. N. C. Barker
1st Lt. J. P. Markotic
1st Lt. F. D. Linsie
1st Lt. J. C. Greely, jr.
2d Lt. J. E. Reynolds
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DEAD—PACIFIC REGIONS

1st Lt. R. J. Carney
2nd Lt. H. J. Stock
1st Lt. D. S. Hollan
2nd Lt. L. W. Ewing
2nd Lt. S. Markus
2nd Lt. G. O. Pearson
2nd Lt. F. J. Fodge
2nd Lt. K. V. Kalled
1st Lt. G. E. Kasa
1st Lt. H. D. Spring
1st Lt. K. P. Bissanotte
1st Lt. F. Frasier
1st Lt. C. E. Olson
2nd Lt. R. H. Morris
1st Lt. W. J. Sullens
Capt. A. H. Crawford, jr.
1st Lt. R. H. Bonaguidi
1st Lt. F. G. Davis
2nd Lt. R. H. Liles
2nd Lt. Orval Daniel
Capt. J. E. Deleon
1st Lt. J. M. Crowley
1st Lt. F. J. Alwill
1st Lt. R. B. O'Neill
FO. J. M. Lundin
1st Lt. R. A. Brown
Capt. W. A. Higgins
1st Lt. D. H. Little
1st Lt. M. Baldwin
2nd Lt. Robert W. Pritchard
Lt. Col. G. F. Barber
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2nd Lt. E. A. Bahr
Capt. H. Wigetman
1st Lt. Harold W. Bushacher
1st Lt. R. J. Dunn, jr.
2nd Lt. O. A. Estenson
1st Lt. E. B. Franks
1st Lt. G. F. Bender
2nd Lt. N. C. Barker
1st Lt. J. P. Markotic
1st Lt. F. D. Linsie
1st Lt. J. C. Greely, jr.
2d Lt. J. E. Reynolds
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Capt. A. H. Crawford, jr.
1st Lt. R. H. Bonaguidi
1st Lt. F. G. Davis
2nd Lt. R. H. Liles
2nd Lt. Orval Daniel
Capt. J. E. Deleon
1st Lt. J. M. Crowley
1st Lt. F. J. Alwill
1st Lt. R. B. O'Neill
FO. J. M. Lundin
1st Lt. R. A. Brown
Capt. W. A. Higgins
1st Lt. D. H. Little
1st Lt. M. Baldwin
2nd Lt. Robert W. Pritchard
Lt. Col. G. F. Barber
2nd Lt. J. M. Cronin, jr.
2nd Lt. E. A. Bahr
Capt. H. Wigetman
1st Lt. Harold W. Bushacher
1st Lt. R. J. Dunn, jr.
2nd Lt. O. A. Estenson
1st Lt. E. B. Franks
1st Lt. G. F. Bender
2nd Lt. N. C. Barker
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1st Lt. R. B. Richardson
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2nd Lt. R. L. Stewart
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1st Lt. D. S. Johnson
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1st Lt. M. F. Beson
2nd Lt. E. A. Levack
1st Lt. L. R. Lofgren
2nd Lt. J. E. McGrath
2nd Lt. M. E. Weaver
2nd Lt. J. E. Jacobs
Capt. R. E. Dunlap
2nd Lt. H. Engel, jr.
2nd Lt. A. C. Edwards
2nd Lt. E. R. Flory
1st Lt. G. W. Genser
1st Lt. E. C. Cheek
1st Lt. H. W. Haas
1st Lt. C. B. Goerner
1st Lt. E. W. Hughes
2nd Lt. A. D. Key
Lt. Col. C. D. McCurry
1st Lt. M. J. Kerr
2nd Lt. D. R. Pelton
1st Lt. R. W. Phinney
Capt. G. A. Tovey
2nd Lt. R. L. Webb
1st Lt. S. B. Goeke
FO. H. W. Goets
2d Lt. W. S. Robitzki
2nd Lt. G. E. Hamilton
FO. A. B. Sharnok
2nd Lt. H. J. Rome
Capt. T. Tomeny
Capt. A. J. Jamison
1st Lt. J. W. Pierik
2nd Lt. J. A. Polovick
Lt. Col. C. Fleming, jr.
FO. J. L. Jackson
1st Lt. L. W. Russo
2nd Lt. Victor D. F. A. Sallin
FO. E. H. Williams
1st Lt. P. E. Villacusa
2nd Lt. J. Zeledonis
2nd Lt. I. L. Hansen
2nd Lt. D. H. Johns
1st Lt. D. H. Reichel
2nd Lt. D. D. Rossini
2nd Lt. W. C. Schultz
Maj. G. A. Smith
FO. A. H. Brewer, jr.
2nd Lt. D. B. Clee
1st Lt. G. T. Conway, jr.
1st Lt. A. R. Dudley, jr.
2nd Lt. R. A. Fenley
Lt. Col. W. A. Flier
FO. F. W. Giannobule
1st Lt. J. W. Hiner-man
1st Lt. R. G. Gillen
Capt. J. C. Greenwell
2nd Lt. T. R. Shockey
FO. W. D. Scott
2nd Lt. T. M. Reeves, jr.
Capt. E. W. Richard-son
1st Lt. J. R. Barton
1st Lt. N. W. Crawford
2nd Lt. L. R. Heinse
2nd Lt. A. L. Holt
1st Lt. L. D. Kelly
1st Lt. T. H. Sears
2nd Lt. J. W. Willhite
FO. D. D. Bell
Capt. R. J. Gotthardt
FO. G. L. Day
FO. F. J. Hanner
2nd Lt. D. W. Hadley
2nd Lt. R. W. Reeves
2nd Lt. S. A. Pierson
1st Lt. P. W. Eng-ebretson
2d Lt. W. N. Roebuck
Capt. R. D. Wade
Lt. Col. J. A. Bonig-ur
1st Lt. E. G. Fox
2nd Lt. P. G. Kuns
1st Lt. N. T. Roasholt
Capt. S. L. Evans
1st Lt. P. H. Fortie
1st Lt. H. J. D. James
1st Lt. G. H. Peden
1st Lt. C. E. Bennett, jr.
2nd Lt. L. S. Zeff
2nd Lt. A. F. Poulsen
2nd Lt. W. H. Gallo-way
1st Lt. M. M. Thall
Maj. E. C. Tresemer
1st Lt. W. W. Harper
1st Lt. Wm. Goldie
1st Lt. J. D. Wheeler
2d Lt. A. A. Knoll, jr.
1st Lt. W. V. Lea
2nd Lt. R. Raymond, jr.
2nd Lt. P. R. Roche
2nd Lt. D. O. Smith
1st Lt. Eldon Blake
1st Lt. L. H. Stetson
2nd Lt. D. D. Beasley
Capt. B. H. Coggins
FO. J. B. Young
1st Lt. G. Houston
Capt. H. T. Richart, jr.
1st Lt. E. R. Rober-son, jr.
2nd Lt. C. A. Fred-rickson
2nd Lt. R. W. Jen-nings
FO. J. W. Kane
2nd Lt. H. P. Pansch
2nd Lt. I. M. Gerwig
FO. A. J. Girolamo
2nd Lt. M. P. Gaudet
2nd Lt. W. R. Wais
2d Lt. D. W. Fletcher
FO. J. F. Gorman
FO. N. A. Guilmette
1st Lt. E. P. Coury
1st Lt. S. B. Pacek
1st Lt. J. B. Douglas, jr.
2d Lt. B. L. Knudson
Lt. Col. H. W. Bobb
2nd Lt. W. F. Wegiel
2nd Lt. Chester J. Swierczynski
1st Lt. R. B. Bloore
1st Lt. W. E. Foster
2nd Lt. G. C. Enos
2d Lt. W. D. Garrett
2d Lt. W. S. Williams
FO. G. F. Kinnee
FO. John Rakolta
2nd Lt. H. L. Ritzel
2nd Lt. D. Schimpf
1st Lt. R. P. Schultz
1st Lt. G. L. Siler
2nd Lt. V. L. Ettridge
1st Lt. T. E. Gard
1st Lt. B. C. Gibson, jr.
2nd Lt. Wayne Wilson
2d Lt. G. K. Schwert-hoffer
Capt. J. B. White
Col. A. C. Agan, jr.
2nd Lt. T. L. Dean
2nd Lt. R. M. Becker
1st Lt. L. J. Crandell
2nd Lt. E. E. Golub
FO. H. G. Gunkel
FO. J. W. James
2d Lt. E. C. Magarian
2nd Lt. W. K. Haw-kinson
2nd Lt. V. J. Hender-shott
1st Lt. K. A. Lain
2nd Lt. Rubin Levy
2nd Lt. J. F. May
1st Lt. Paul Fox
1st Lt. W. B. Jokinen
1st Lt. C. A. Larsen

MISSING-PACIFIC REGIONS
1st Lt. D. H. Knowles
1st Lt. F. O. Tobey, jr.
(Please turn to Next Page)

Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

2nd Lt. W. T. Smith, Jr.
1st Lt. J. G. Kelly
2nd Lt. J. D. Male
2nd Lt. E. P. Olsefirowicz
2nd Lt. E. W. Thies
Capt. A. J. Roth
FO. J. J. Lally
2nd Lt. C. J. Flood, Jr.
1st Lt. M. J. Beck
1st Lt. F. T. Cross
1st Lt. C. F. Marshall
1st Lt. O. P. Arneson
1st Lt. F. B. Whayman, Jr.
1st Lt. C. L. Wiley
2d Lt. F. A. Woodring
2nd Lt. B. H. Foster, Jr.
1st Lt. G. A. Klipp, Jr.
1st Lt. L. H. Dotson
2nd Lt. H. H. Gaskell
2nd Lt. W. B. Hendricks
2nd Lt. N. N. Owen
1st Lt. W. E. Rickon
Maj. J. B. Riley
1st Lt. P. W. Shaffrath
2nd Lt. E. L. Green
Maj. R. C. Pryor
2nd Lt. E. M. Meding
PRISONERS—GERMANY
1st Lt. Edward Clark
2nd Lt. R. M. Regal
1st Lt. V. R. Rentachler
FO. R. W. Blake
2nd Lt. C. O. Butcher
1st Lt. P. W. Cavanaugh
2nd Lt. E. A. Kasold, Jr.
1st Lt. C. G. Robinson
2nd Lt. M. Penszenik
Capt. W. J. Moe
2nd Lt. L. B. Poznyk
2nd Lt. J. C. Brightman
Maj. Evan Tansley
Maj. C. A. Serbat
FO. V. E. Houck
1st Lt. A. H. Thompson
2nd Lt. M. Horowitz
Capt. J. L. McCrorey
2nd Lt. B. S. Carr
1st Lt. F. A. Hawn
1st Lt. H. G. Bush
1st Lt. T. A. Bunn
1st Lt. R. L. Hartman, Jr.
1st Lt. C. A. Hustall
2nd Lt. A. P. Kelm
2nd Lt. G. G. Frey
2nd Lt. Joseph F. Dougherty
1st Lt. E. E. Oliver
2nd Lt. W. S. Betts
1st Lt. E. Planchak
2nd Lt. G. P. Rischmuller
2nd Lt. A. T. Smith
Capt. J. C. Hollinger
1st Lt. R. B. Hudson
Lt. Col. G. A. Huff
1st Lt. D. B. Pollock
2nd Lt. J. B. Pohl
2d Lt. E. G. Hultman
2nd Lt. W. H. Rhett
1st Lt. J. R. Burton, Jr.
1st Lt. D. D. Clark
2nd Lt. W. B. Riley
2nd Lt. K. R. Holden
2nd Lt. M. G. Smith
2nd Lt. B. L. Harris
2nd Lt. R. K. Reger
2nd Lt. L. W. Robb
1st Lt. R. C. Wein
1st Lt. L. L. Sisson
1st Lt. J. J. Swisshelm
2nd Lt. W. V. Brabham, Jr.
Maj. Robert J. Fitzgerald
2nd Lt. R. P. Deutsch
1st Lt. M. W. Hardgrave
2nd Lt. R. R. Riggs
2nd Lt. L. G. Robinson
2nd Lt. W. G. Weber
1st Lt. F. E. Wyatt
FO. A. Gunkler
2nd Lt. V. W. Duncan
2nd Lt. M. M. Perssonett
FO. R. J. Sage
1st Lt. H. L. Folsom
2nd Lt. R. L. Owens
1st Lt. M. H. Scott
Maj. S. P. Bakshas
2nd Lt. H. G. Roop
2nd Lt. L. A. Payne
2nd Lt. E. R. Kearney
1st Lt. E. J. Johnston
2nd Lt. R. T. Reilly
2nd Lt. R. L. Bornholdt
2nd Lt. W. E. Hotelling
Capt. B. B. Kimmelman
1st Lt. J. R. Miller
1st Lt. C. R. Molder
2nd Lt. Paul C. Pucylowski
2nd Lt. W. B. Rudy
2nd Lt. R. F. Sander-son
1st Lt. V. J. Dowling
Lt. Col. W. B. Zeller
2nd Lt. W. E. Smith
1st Lt. D. B. Bruns
1st Lt. R. C. Meppen
2nd Lt. A. E. Noland
Capt. William Corson
1st Lt. J. E. B. Callaway
2nd Lt. A. P. Kelm
1st Lt. E. A. Van Popering
2nd Lt. T. B. Searcy
Maj. W. R. Desobry
1st Lt. G. E. Shaver
2nd Lt. W. H. Jones
1st Lt. J. G. Taylor
2nd Lt. J. S. Young
2nd Lt. V. A. Larsen
2nd Lt. J. D. Haisley
1st Lt. J. A. Knerim
1st Lt. M. E. Uhl
2nd Lt. J. C. Osburn
2nd Lt. M. A. Patrizi
Lt. Col. F. N. Warner
2d Lt. Jordan Ellades
2nd Lt. L. P. Morgan
2nd Lt. L. B. Poznyk
2nd Lt. J. D. King
1st Lt. L. J. Bonck, Jr.
2nd Lt. E. H. Blvers
1st Lt. D. B. Pollock
2nd Lt. C. L. Routh
2d Lt. W. D. Bertsche

Preventive maintenance is like perpetual motion. It never stops in a wide-awake unit that cares for its equipment.

I REALLY DON'T FEEL CLEAN WITHOUT MY LIFEBUOY BATH. THERE'S NO ROOM ABOARD SHIP FOR "B.O."

USE IT DAILY

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

Temporary Promotion of Regulars

The War Department has announced the following temporary promotions of Regular Army Officers:

Lt. Col. to Col.
H. D. Adair, Inf J. N. Knox, MC
B. Adkinson, AC F. R. Loyd, Inf
C. C. Dodson, MC R. C. Miller, JAGD
J. L. Dunsworth, IGD C. A. Neely, GSC
G. H. Gutra, Jr., AC J. W. Rudolph, Inf
G. R. Hamilton, MC J. G. Schneider, AC
J. W. Howard, MC F. W. Sladen, Jr., GSC
Maj. to Lt. Col.
A. B. Hughes, Jr., AC D. F. Munster, QMC
F. J. Hughes, Jr., MC
Capt. to Maj.
L. W. Bailey, Inf A. G. Rorick, FA
1st Lt. to Capt.
R. G. Hendrickson, Inf
2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.
G. M. Sneed, Jr., Sig C

RA Promotions

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List Since 20 April 1945

Promotion List
Last promotion to the grade of col.—Harold P. Kayser, Inf., No. 130; Vacancies—None; Senior Lt. Col.—Basil D. Spalding, No. 131.
Last promotion to the grade of lt. col.—George W. Marvin, CM, No. 151.
Last promotion to the grade of maj.—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 203.
Last promotion to the grade of capt.—John B. Richardson, Jr., INF, No. 215.
Last promotion to the grade of 1st lt.—James E. Foley, AC, No. 809.
Non-Promotion List
Maj. to Lt. Col.
Seth O. Craft, PhC (temp. lt. col.)
Capt. to Maj.
Gordon G. Bulla, MC, (temp. col.)
William A. Todd, Jr., MC, (temp. col.)
James B. Stapleton, MC, (temp. col.)
1st lt. to Capt.
CH Elmer E. Wehking, USA, (temp. capt.)

Wins Play Competition

Capt. Ralph Nelson, pilot instructor at Moody Field, Ga., has won \$100 from the National Theatre Conference for his 3-act venture into the supernatural, "The Wind is Ninety."
Last year his "Angels Weep" won the first award in the long-play competition, and his one-act play "Mail Call" took first place in that division.

Paris, the wine capital of Europe, was the scene of the International Exposition in 1900 where Great Western Champagne received the fifth of its six European awards.

Great Western
SINCE 1805
AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE
PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.
REHMS, N.

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Pak-Cap

EXCLUSIVE BANCROFT FEATURES

Patented Construction

designed for traffic jams in Navy Officers' grips...

The Bancroft Pak-Cap is smartly adapted to the stream-lined, fast-travelling tempo of our fighting forces. Packed in a jiffy in grip, suitcase or footlocker, it resists crushing and emerges with parade ground jauntiness. This unique construction is one of many Bancroft advances made possible by almost half a century of specialization.

BANCROFT

At better stores everywhere. BANCROFT CAP CO., Boston, Mass. Write for free booklet: HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR BANCROFT CAP.



THE BAND

- Aero quality "Lumarith"
- Not affected by heat or cold
- Withstands crushing



THE VISOR

- Won't crack or peel
- Won't lose its shape
- Retains its lustre



THE ENTIRE FRAME

- Wire construction covered with fabricoid
- Sanitary...because it can be washed and tropical mould easily removed.
- Not affected by moisture
- Adds to life of the cap

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The Peace and Security Convention of the United Nations opened on 25 April at San Francisco against a background of the rapidly disintegrating military power of Hitler's Reich, of acceleration of plans and pressures against Japan by the Soviet Union as a supporter of the United States, Great Britain and China, and of backstage diplomatic maneuvering vying to the unity of the Big Three.

Although many clashing viewpoints arising from special interests are being aired at San Francisco, President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin are fully cooperating to promote the adoption by the Convention of a sound basis for the post-war Peace and Security system. Similar cooperation is being manifested by the other represented Governments—46 Nations in all are registered. Thereby they are giving convincing evidence of solidarity of not only in aim, which is important for the future, but of opposition to aggression now. This is of less importance to the beaten and surrendering Germans than it is to the still united Japanese whose hopelessness of resistance against the mass of power represented at San Francisco is shown by their Government's broadcast of the damage wrought by the United States alone, in order to obtain popular acquiescence in the peace feelers that are emanating from Tokyo. Contributing to the Japanese eagerness to obtain a cessation of hostilities is the mounting proof that the Soviet Union having participated in the destruction of the Nation that menaced it in Europe, intends to make its situation in the Far East secure by taking part in the operations to remove Japan as a threat. The initial step to this end was Moscow's notice that it would not renew the treaty of neutrality which Stalin negotiated with the then Japanese premier Matsuoaka. Then came Russia's gradual approach and finally her official entrance into conferences, theretofore avoided, with the three outstanding enemies of Japan, the United States, Great Britain and China. At first, doubtless still to keep Tokyo in suspense, Marshal Stalin determined that in the San Francisco Conference his Government would be represented by a delegation headed by its Ambassador to the United States. But in compliance with the request of President Truman, and as a demonstration of his good will, Marshal Stalin sent Foreign Commissar Molotov to the United States, and in Washington and in San Francisco that high authority has exchanged views separately and in common with American, British and Chinese officials. Accompanied as these discussions have been by public revelation of the measures underway to expedite and strengthen the war effort against Japan, their significance has been thoroughly understood by the Tokyo War Lords. Hence their reinforcement of the Armies in Manchuria, an action which the Soviet General Staff had anticipated and precautions against which had been adopted. Brought home to them also was the fact that if Mr. Molotov could come to the United States via Siberia and Alaska, a route over which we have supplied Russia with planes and munitions for employment on the Western Front, it could be intensively used for the transfer of our fighters and bombers from Europe, where the need for them is diminishing, and the United States, to Siberia. Operating from the Russian air fields as well as from Iwo Jima, Saipan, Guam, Luzon, and now Okinawa, Japan would be hemmed in by American air power, the blockade of her home islands, already partially effective, would be strengthened, and the devastation the Japanese officially are admitting, and which their lessening air forces cannot prevent, would be made total. To gain peace now before the infliction of this greater terror which Russia's entrance into the war would mean, has become the objective of the Army opposition around the Throne and of the Suzuki Ministry, provided it can be achieved without internal convulsion. It is to prevent the latter, to prepare the people for the hard peace they must accept, that all of the recent Japanese publicity has been directed toward informing them on the losses they have suffered and the greatness of the power that is being concentrated against the country.

Because our High Command never loses sight of the fact that this is a Global war and that to win it there must be continued solidarity on the part of the United Nations, there has been observed the common policy to seek in some way to adjust the differences which events develop, certainly not to allow them to develop to the point of actual rift, and to make demonstrations of friendship which appeal to national pride. Thus the persistence of the negotiations regarding Poland, our failure to make an issue of Russian dominance of the Balkan states, Soviet assignment of Mr. Molotov to the San Francisco Convention, and Anglo-American agreement in Red Army occupation of Berlin and Vienna, capitals of Fascism which any of the Allies would have felt honor in assaulting. It was a shock to the United States and Great Britain that Marshal Stalin personally signed the treaty of alliance with the Lublin Government, which the two Governments have declined to recognize until expanded in accordance with the Yalta understanding. It was appreciated that this treaty accorded with the policy of effecting Soviet security which is the Red Leader's primary aim, but it was and still is felt that such a treaty should have been made with the reorganized Government, and not with that Stalin had created. However, the question of Lublin's recognition now has passed beyond the Big Three to the larger theatre of the 46 nations sitting in San Francisco. There is general agreement that Poland, the first sufferer of German aggression, must be represented in the Convention. The moral pressure of the Convention cannot but fail to have great influence at Moscow, and that it will be exerted in favor of the liberalization of the Lublin Government is undoubted. As a gesture of friendship to all these states, the Kremlin could grant the liberalization, and do so as further proof of Marshal Stalin's declared purpose to promote the aim of enduring peace between all freedom loving nations.

In connection with the relations of the Big Three, it is a noteworthy fact that although without a supreme command, their Armies have approached and finally contacted each other in Germany, without any disturbing incidents. In anticipation of the meetings necessarily occurring or to occur at widely separated points, it was important that there should be no conflicts due to non-recognition or misunderstandings. Measures were undertaken to insure recognition in the air and on the ground, and to define the limits of operations for each Army, and happily they seem to have been effective to date. A single over-all command undoubtedly would greatly reduce the possibility of untoward occurrences, but that being unacceptable to Moscow, it was regarded as sufficient to take only elemental precautions. There is, of course, complete understanding on cooperation to destroy blocks of resistance, and communications on this matter are reported to be in full exchange. Once it becomes evident, as is expected shortly to be the case, that the German Army has ceased to exist, and that the business of the occupying forces is that of establishing and maintaining order, the American, British, Russian and French commanders will organize the control commission and install it in Berlin. General Lucius M. Clay is to be the American Army's political representative on this commission, and he is prepared to begin his work

the moment the Big Three announce V-E Day. Berlin will lie within the Soviet sphere of occupation, and the Commission in effect will be its guest. From the time it begins its duties, many of the political questions which now seem important, will become possible of discussion and settlement. To impress the German people anew with the unity of the occupying Powers, it is suggested in Washington that an Allied march along Unter den Linden would be desirable, and certainly it would appeal to the National pride of each of them.

There is one phase of the San Francisco Convention that the Army and Navy will watch with special concern. That is the matter of the control to be determined upon for the Japanese mandated and other Islands which we have bought with American blood. There continues talk of an international trusteeship for islands possessing economic resources and native populations, and of assignment to us under some form, of islands valuable only as strategic bases. While President Truman is reported to look with favor upon a limited kind of trusteeship, he also is said to realize that never again must our west coast be endangered through foreign participation in the control of the stepping stones the Japanese used to attack Pearl Harbor. It is the thought of our Naval and Military experts—Fleet Admirals Leahy, King and Nimitz are among them—that under no circumstance should there be any other control of the islands than American. As their view is that of the vast majority of Congress, of that of all our forces that tore the islands from the Japanese, and of that of the relatives of those who died in the operations, it is evident that no provision would be accepted by the Senate which failed to establish undisputed American sovereignty over them. It is a position we do not believe any argument will be able to shake.

Policy on Army Generals—Students of military organization might logically deduct from the state of general officers confirmed this week that the War Department has adopted a policy of establishing the grade of General for the Commanders of Armies in the field and the grade of Lieutenant General for the Commanders of Corps in the field and for officers heading the various Services—and the Arms, too, if and when those positions are revived. However, the Secretary of War states that the appointments do not "forecast any policy," that they reflect only the high qualities and abilities of the individual men nominated. It is unfortunate that no policy has been formulated. The principle that the grade of General is the proper one for an Army Commander should be understood as established and all such commanders who have proved their ability and whom the Department intends to retain in their commands should be promoted to that grade. The same is true of the commanders of Corps; when they have demonstrated their capacity through campaigns in the field, the fitting grade of Lieutenant General should be given them. In the case of the Chiefs of Bureaus, the Navy has adopted the policy of promoting those officers to the rank of Vice Admiral on a rule of seniority, so that those who have served the most time as Bureau Chiefs may expect to be advanced in rank. But it appears from the statement of the Secretary of War that the Army will have no policy on promotion of Chiefs of Services. Such a procedure might be taken as a reflection on their work by the officers and enlisted men in the Services not honored by having their Chiefs promoted. Even now an air of uncertainty has been created by the policy of not reappointing branch chiefs whose legal four-year tour of duty expires, but merely retaining them in their jobs as "Acting" chiefs. In this connection it is noted that General of the Army Marshall was not renominated and confirmed as Chief of Staff when his tour of duty expired in the Fall of 1943. It is acknowledged that the promotions made are deserved and meritorious. However, the precedents recently established in promoting some Army and Corps Commanders and Chiefs of Services, should be formulated into an official policy so that the public as well as the military personnel, may know what to expect in the way of rank for our top-flight military men.

Army Ground Forces—Brig. Gen. Ridgely Gaither, Commandant of the Parachute School, Fort Benning, Ga., who jumped with the 17th Airborne Division while serving as a special observer with the First Airborne Army, cites the recent airborne action across the Rhine as a graphic example of the titanic role being served by parachute and glider forces.

General Gaither, in reporting back to General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, stated the operation against the Germans was unique "in that there was a ground attack first and then our Airborne punch came in as a second blow."

The operation, the general declared, requiring but one and a half hours by the Airborne soldiers, might well have required other troops' services for at least two days before the mission was accomplished. "For the first time," stated General Gaither, "we were able to bring troops down from the air within range of our main forces."

Brig. Gen. Rufus S. Ramey, USA, was recently assigned to the Ground Requirements Section of AGF headquarters. In January of 1944 General Ramey commanded a Cavalry brigade then was given the command of an armored-motorized task force. Later he became acting Assistant Division Commander of the 88th Infantry Division.

Also reporting here for permanent duty were Maj. Richard C. Biggs, Inf., assigned to the Ground G-1 Section, and Capt. James R. Connor, Inf., assigned to the Ground G-4 Section.

Col. William N. Todd, Cav., Headquarters Commandant, AGF, has returned from the Pacific island of Okinawa, where he served as special observer for General Stilwell.

Present for several days of the past week for conference purposes was Lt. Col. Robert C. Williams, Inf., former observer in the Pacific Ocean Areas. Present for the same purposes were Col. James H. Howe, Inf., and Lt. Col. Walter J. Preston, FA, both recently returned from Okinawa.

ARMORED CENTER—General Stilwell paid a visit to Fort Knox, Ky., recently for a quick inspection of Armored Center installations. The commanding general of Army Ground Forces visited Armored School and Armored Replacement Training Center classrooms and training areas, talking informally with enlisted men and officers, with keen interest in how things were going. At the Armored Board, the general saw latest experimental models of tanks and armored equipment. General Stilwell was the guest of Maj. Gen. C. L. Scott, Commanding General of Armored Center during his brief tour.

ARMORED REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER—Col. Robert B. Ennis, S-3 of the ARTC, recently was assigned the additional duty of ARTC Executive Officer, replacing Col. Harold P. Gibson. An overseas veteran of both World Wars, Colonel Ennis has had a long association with tanks and armored warfare.

New Executive Officer of the ARTC WAC Detachment is 2nd Lt. Helen H. Barroch.

ARMORED SCHOOL—Recent additions to the faculty of the Armored School

are Capt. Robert W. Hendricks, Tank Department and Capt. James L. W. MacRae, Tactical Department.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Maj. Gen. C. L. Hyssong, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, of Army Ground Forces headquarters and Brig. Gen. Ford L. Fair of the First Tactical Air Command, Eder Field, La., inspected Field Artillery School departments and installations.

Brig. Gen. Miles Cowles, Commandant of the Tank Destroyer School, Camp Hood, Tex., also was a visitor. General Cowles is a Field Artilleryman and formerly was director of the Extension Course at the Field Artillery School.

Officers assigned as members of the staff and faculty include Maj. Elmer L. Whitman and Capt. Gordon I. Conn, Department of Gunnery; Capt. Robert M. Henry, Department of Communication; Capt. Robert J. Riekse, Department of Combined Arms; 1st Lt. Robert P. Spengler, Department of Materiel; 1st Lt. Allen H. Hokanson, Department of Motors; 1st Lt. Joseph Pagano, S-3 Section; Maj. Howard L. Crouse, Office of Assistant Commandant; 1st Lt. Field Duskin, Department of Gunnery, and 1st Lt. John E. Morgan, FAS detachment.

Army Air Forces—Dispatches from London state that secret work by AAF engineers has developed a new type of rocket bomb first invented by the British Navy for attacking submarine pens. The new bomb, it is stated, is able to penetrate thick layers of concrete. B-17s of the Eighth Air Force used the rocket-propelled bombs in attacks 10 Feb. and 14 March on German E-boat pens at IJmuiden, Holland. It was reported that concrete walls 20 feet thick were penetrated. The development of the new bomb was under the direction of Col. Benjamin Kelsey and Col. Cass S. Hough. The bomb contains a special fuse which sets off the rocket charge after it has been released and has straightened out in flight. Pilots of the Eighth Air Force carried out trials at a special bombing range in England. No details of the tests have been released.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics have issued a correction of the statement made recently by a speaker at the Eighth Annual American Design Award Luncheon at New York City, 19 April, in which it was said that the NACA is investigating jet propelled planes which will fly up to 2,000 miles per hour. John F. Victory, secretary of the NACA, said that it is unfortunate that in times when so much real advancement is being made in aviation the public should be confused by extravagant and misleading claims. He said that a misunderstanding may have arisen from the fact that the NACA is designing supersonic wind tunnels to learn more about the natural laws that govern air flow over wings at speeds up to 2,000 miles per hour.

Col. Bruce K. Holloway, veteran 14th Air Force fighter pilot, after completing test flights in the P-80 Shooting Star, described the jet propelled plane as "easy to fly."

"As soon as the Shooting Star picks up a little speed," he said, "you really begin to appreciate the power. With the constant thrust the jet gives, you still have good acceleration in the higher speed brackets."

AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND—Members of 24 of the 46 national delegations to the San Francisco United Nations Conference on International Organization flew to this country as fare-paying passengers in regularly scheduled passenger aircraft of the ATC. Their trips began around 1 April and continued to the opening date. Delegations, with their advisers and staffs, of the following nations were transported in whole or in part by the ATC: Belgium, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Philippine Commonwealth, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

WAR FRONTS—An air analysis issued 15 April by SHAEF Air Staff states that while there is still an offensive air war and Allied battle planes are fully occupied on most days and nights, the basic factor in current air plans is the supplying of ground units by air. It is a mistake, however, the analysis points out, to consider the Luftwaffe entirely impotent. If for example Bavaria becomes a southern stronghold the air fields south of the Danube in the Munich area (including Lechfeld, the jet base) may come into the picture as an air defense belt.

Ten Russian LAG-111s went into an intricate combination Leffberry and scissors figure eight 16 April as they met Ninth Air Force P-38s at tree-top level over the boundary of United States-Soviet tactical-operational areas. It was the first time that planes of the Ninth had ever encountered Red Air Force aircraft.

Previous records of enemy planes destroyed on the ground by Eighth Air Force fighters were broken 16 April as P-51 and P-47 pilots reported destruction of at least 413 parked enemy aircraft.

TRAINING COMMAND—The course of training for B-29 flight engineers has been lengthened and placed on a par with the courses of training for pilots, bombardiers and navigators. Through a directive from AAF Headquarters flight engineer training has been established as a regular aviation cadet and aviation student course, leading to a commission as second lieutenant or appointment as flight officer. The award of a commission or appointment will be determined on the same basis and by the same rating scale as in pilot, bombardier or navigator training. Under the new program the opportunity for B-29 flight engineer training is open to all enlisted personnel assigned to duty with the AAF, providing they meet the entrance requirements.

GROUND SAFETY—For its ground safety record in 1944 the AAF 21 April won the National Safety Council's Distinguished Service to Safety award. The award was won by the AAF in 1942 and 1943 for its safety record in aerial operations. Winner of the air award for 1944 will be determined at a later date. Disabling injuries among the AAF's civilian workers during the last quarter of 1944 were

reduced by 40 per cent over the first reporting period. In the case of military personnel, a 21 per cent decrease was established in the last quarter.

AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND—Establishment several weeks ago of a Personnel Management program to supervise the most efficient utilization of both civilian and military manpower throughout the ATSC was announced 22 April by Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, deputy director of the ATSC. The program, part of a coordinated drive throughout the entire AAF, is designed mainly to develop the best possible methods and techniques in the conservation of manpower and supplements a long-continuing policy of the ATSC.

For its achievements in the first three great daylight attacks launched against targets in Berlin by the Eighth Air Force, 4, 6 and 8 March, the 100th Bombardment Group has received a Distinguished Unit Citation. Formerly commanded by Col. Thomas S. Jeffrey, Jr., the 100th is now under the command of Col. Frederick J. Sutterlin.

Maj. William P. Wyllie, veteran 15th Air Force P-38 pilot, has been rated the top "locomotive buster" in the highest scoring fighter group in the Mediterranean Theater.

A 15th Air Force Flying Fortress group dropped more than 24,000 tons of bombs on enemy targets in its two years of operational bombing. In two years of combat the group has destroyed 450 enemy aircraft in the air, more than any other 15th Air Force unit, which added to the number knocked out on the ground, totals more than 1,000 enemy planes.

Following the order of the day of General Carl Spaatz, commanding general of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, announcing that ground advances had brought to a close the strategic air war, the 15th Air Force 16 April officially joined the 12th Air Force and other units of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces in support of the Fifth and Eighth Armies in Italy.

P-47s of the 12th Air Force have been using the aerial version of the flame-thrower against troops and installations for more than eight months. These are belly tanks loaded with an inflammable substance that burns out a path 150 feet wide by 250 feet long upon striking the ground.

The crew of a B-25 of the 12th Bombardment Group, Eastern Air Command, that attacked targets of opportunity along Japanese lines of communication in Central Burma, tell an amazing story of the destruction caused by one plane. Several large buildings were bombed and many fires started. After the bombing the towns of Aungban, Yanmabin, Twinyma, Yamethin, Kyundon and Kyaupadung were strafed and shelled. The entire action consumed less than two hours.

Naval Aeronautics—Operating on their own time Navy Liberator crews based in the Philippines have shot down more than 150 Japanese planes and destroyed more than 150,000 tons of shipping. The primary mission of these big four-motored bombers, attached to Aircraft, Seventh Fleet, is to search and report activities of the enemy.

Pilots are briefed never to attack if, by so doing, they are unable to complete their search. Yet some of the Liberator pilots have been forced to engage Japanese warplanes and attack enemy warships, while still covering their full search sectors. Some of the airmen have figured their gasoline consumption so closely that they have returned to base with gasoline tanks virtually dry.

The Naval Air Transport Service Command has announced inauguration of a new daily service to Paris with operations into Orly airdrome. This vital link in the Naval Air Transport Service Command's operations has been undertaken to speed the flow of strategic materials and important Naval personnel to the European theatre of war.

The schedule will be operated by Air Transport Squadron One of the Atlantic Wing of the Naval Air Transport Service Command. This squadron, the first Naval Air Transport Squadron to be organized, pioneered daily scheduled flights across the North and South Atlantic throughout the year.

Giant four-engined B-5-D aircraft, popularly known as Douglas Skymasters, will be used on these trans-Atlantic flights. Through cooperation with the Air Transport Command, junction schedules have been timed to make possible the routing of high priority passengers and mail without delay to points beyond Paris. Increased efficiency and better utilization of aircraft and personnel will result from this operation.

Ordnance Department—Landings in the Pacific are being facilitated by new Ordnance waterproofing methods for tanks, trucks, field artillery, antiaircraft guns and other types of battle equipment. The steady development work since 1942 now makes it possible for combat vehicles to operate through six feet of salt water. Sealed openings, closed gun muzzles, zip-on covers, engine and air exhaust stacks make such operation possible. Forging equipment is furnished the using field organizations in the form of kits. Two universal kits cover transport vehicle requirements ranging from quarter-ton to ten-ton trucks, while a third kit provides the equipment for waterproofing half trucks, armored cars and scout cars. Tank and gun motor carriages employ common waterproofing materials except for specially built adapters which connect standard engine air inlet and outlet stacks that form water-tight

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conductors to a level above the anticipated fording depth, which can be quickly jettisoned upon reaching land.

German Communications—In an effort to utilize to the fullest extent the former well developed German communications system, orders have been issued by SHAEF that no German communications equipment will be destroyed except under orders from an officer. This step has been necessitated by some cases of thoughtless destruction of installations by troops apparently obsessed with the idea that it was wisdom to smash German communications, without recognition of the fact that these same facilities may be of the utmost advantage to the advancing Allies.

Some instances have been reported of troops cutting down telephone poles for firewood, while others have used telephone wires for improvised bed springs. Shooting at insulators has also developed into a favorite "spring sport." These malpractices have delayed communications and have required bringing up much complex apparatus from rear areas to reactivate the system.

Troops have now been reminded that communications are the "life blood" of the Army and that speedy progress may be seriously impaired when communications are needlessly destroyed.

Bureau of Ships—The USS Franklin D. Roosevelt, second in the class of 45,000-ton super-carriers, will be launched in her building dock at the New York Navy Yard at noon 29 April. Sister ship of the USS Midway, christened at Newport News, Va., last 20 March, the Franklin D. Roosevelt was built as the Coral Sea. The change of name was announced 25 April. It is understood Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will sponsor the vessel. The Roosevelt has been built in one of the Brooklyn yard's huge docks and will be launched by being floated off the keel blocks.

The Roosevelt and the Midway are the largest ships ever constructed in this country and the largest warships ever built. They will be the world's heaviest, strongest and speediest aircraft carriers. In addition to being the most heavily armed, they will be the most heavily armored carriers in the world. From their blocks-long flight decks will speed planes of a type so new that they have not yet appeared in flight.

The name Hollister has been assigned to a destroyer in honor of three brothers, two of them twins, who lost their lives in the Naval service.

The brothers, the only children of Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Hollister, North Robbinsdale, Minn., are Lyle Eugene Hollister, Radioman, Second Class, U. S. N.; Richard Jerome Hollister, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. N. R., and William Howard Hollister, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. N. R.

The USS Hollister, a 2,200 ton destroyer, is being constructed at the Todd Pacific Shipyards, Seattle, Wash.

Secretary Forrestal has designated Mrs. John W. McCormack, wife of Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, Majority Floor leader in the United States House of Representatives, to christen the USS Salpan, a light aircraft carrier. The USS Salpan is tentatively scheduled to be launched this summer at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J.

Army Chaplains Corps—Chaplain Herman L. Heide, captured by the Germans on 14 Jan., returned to American control 4 April. Particulars have not reached this country.

To solve the problem of the transportation of altars in the India-Burma Theater, for chaplains of the Seventh Bombardment Group, a USAAF B-24 outfit with the allied Strategic Air Force, a Cpl. Philip G. Plesko, a former cabinet maker, developed an elaborate handmade portable altar that can be dismantled and moved with the group to new bases.

Marine Corps—Appointments as sergeant major (aviation) and first sergeant (aviation) for duty as sergeant major and first sergeant in Marine air units were authorized by Headquarters effective 28 March. Aviation sergeants major will be selected by Headquarters from among first sergeants (aviation), and first sergeants (aviation) will be selected from among master technical sergeants (aviation) and technical sergeants (aviation). All personnel now holding line warrants as sergeant major or first sergeant and serving in an aviation organization may, upon approval of Headquarters, convert their warrants into the new warrants.

Calling attention to the fact that Marine Corps Reserve officers who have completed four years of service since date of entitlement to the \$100 uniform gratuity, of which at least 112 days were on active duty, may now be entitled to an additional \$50 gratuity, Headquarters has issued Letter of Instruction No. 997, prescribing method of application for the allowance.

In addition to marking all clothing and baggage, adding the letters "USMC" to the marking on each piece of baggage, all Marine personnel have been directed to place in each piece of luggage an envelope containing the date; full name; "USMC," "USMCR" or the like; service number; present station; destination and home address. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in identifying baggage separated from personnel during transfer, Headquarters said.

Officers commissioned by field appointment from enlisted grades in the communication service after 11 April will not be designated as communication officers, but will be assigned to infantry training in accordance with Letter of Instruction No. 957.

Army Medical Department—Lt. Col. Michael E. De Bakey has returned from the European Theater of operations where he spent two months studying Army surgical methods and procedures. Colonel De Bakey has been assigned to the Surgeon Consultant Division in the SGO.

According to the Deputy Surgeon General, Maj. Gen. George F. Lull, more than 6,000 selected medical officers have been graduated from short but intensive courses given by the Medical Department in some 30 critical medical and surgical specialties. Added to these, refresher courses in general medicine and surgery have been put within the reach of others returning to professional assignments.

Through the intra-theater rotation policy now being carried out in the Mediterranean Theater, General Lull reports that 350 doctors have been reassigned from field to hospital duty and have thus been enabled to take refresher courses in their specialty while still in the military service, and that the merit of this rotation plan has been called to the attention of other theaters.

General Lull stated that in the post-war period all doctors will be entitled to professional training under the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights, and those who remain in the Army will have the chance to gain refresher training at selected

military and civilian schools.

The Legion of Merit has been awarded to Maj. Joseph A. Calamari, SnC, for determining through personal research the causes of corrosion of stainless steel and plated carbon steel surgical instruments both in storage and in the field, causing failure or impairing the usefulness of the instruments. As a result of the research, Major Calamari devised a method of prevention which will protect the maximum usefulness of surgical and dental instruments.

According to the Office of the Surgeon General, a new system of refrigeration inaugurated this month enables whole blood, flown to the European Theater, to be kept in condition for transfusions for as long as 21 days—5 days longer than heretofore. Compact expendable ice boxes made of metal foil on cotton insulating board and weighing only 105 pounds with a full capacity of 24 bottles, make this possible. On reaching Europe, the blood is flown to focal points from which blood bank detachments service all Communications Zone medical installations in the area.

Signal Corps—Col. Edward F. French, Chief of Traffic Operations Branch of the Army Communications Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, has been assigned as Signal Officer, Ninth Service Command. He succeeds Col. Stewart W. Stanley, who has been assigned to an overseas post.

Lt. Col. Perry C. Maynard, who had been Assistant Chief, Traffic Operations Branch, has been designated to succeed Col. French. Col. French became Officer in Charge of the War Department Signal Center, key station in the Signal Corps' world-wide communications system, in 1939 and in August 1941 was appointed Chief, Traffic Operations Branch, which includes the Signal Center.

A Signal Photographic Company which has conducted a series of experiments in collaboration with the Fort Sam Houston pigeon lofts, has issued a report tending to establish the efficiency of pigeons as film carriers for the U. S. Army. It concludes that "undeveloped film can be transported swiftly and reliably via pigeons and may be used as a means of returning film negatives without the use of messenger personnel." Although only a third of one per cent of Signal Corps men are engaged in developing communications by means of pigeons, the success of these recent tests is one more proof that pigeons are not considered obsolete in the complex pattern of modern military communications.

When the Germans withdrew from France they left almost intact the auxiliary telephone equipment which had been installed to supplement existing civilian systems. But they took pains to remove or smash the vacuum tubes which are essential to the telephone repeaters, believing we could not replace them. One of these German tubes fell into the hands of Brig. Gen. Carroll O. Bickelhaupt, on duty with the Signal Corps in the European Theatre of Operations. He gave it to Dr. Vannevar Bush, Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee, who was about to return to the United States. Approximations of the tubes actually were constructed within three days. The firm which was to make 1,000 exact replicas achieved this feat, which called for great technical care, in five weeks.

U. S. War Roundup

U. S. FORCES IN CHINA

18 April—Fighters and bombers of the Fourteenth Air Force struck Japanese troops and supply columns from the railroad line northwest of Peking to the border of French Indo-China in missions on 17 April.

19 April—Fighters and bombers of the Fourteenth Air Force concentrated their attacks on the Japanese advance on the Siniwa-Paoing-Sinning front, west of Hengyang, on 18 April.

20 April—From the southern end of Tungting Lake to Paoing and Siniwa and farther south in Hunan Province, P-51's, in support of Chinese ground forces, bombed and strafed Japanese troops moving westward.

21 April—A force of B-25's of the Chinese-American Wing bombed Loyang 20 April and fire-bombed Naising, north of Laohokow. They struck at tracks on the Peiping-Hankow railroad and hit railroad yards at Lin-yang, on the railroad south of the Yellow River.

22 April—P-47's of the Fourteenth Air Force hit installations and traffic on the Tatung-Puchow and Peiping-Hankow railroads.

23 April—P-51's of the Fourteenth Air Force hit Japanese troops, trains and locomotives along the Tatung-Puchow and Peiping-Hankow railroads in the Yellow River area.

24 April—Fighters of the United States Fourteenth Air Force damaged twelve enemy locomotives and attacked stores and troops in the Yellow River area yesterday.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HQ., PACIFIC
19 April—Mindanao: We have landed on Mindanao, last island of the Philippines not under our control. The Tenth Corps and the Twenty-fourth Division, landing with naval and air support, swept ashore at Malabang and Parang and have secured a coastal stretch of thirty-five miles.

The enemy's forces on Mindanao are estimated at three divisions—the Thirtieth and 100th Infantry Divisions and a mixed division of naval marines and garrison forces amount to probably a total strength of 50,000.

29 April—Borneo: We have seized Balbac Island, south of Palawan, thus bringing our forces within forty-five miles of the north tip of Borneo.

21 April—Visayas: On Cebu our troops in a wide enveloping movement which caught the enemy unaware attacked his positions from the west flank and rear and completely defeated him. His losses were very heavy, 5,000 dead being left on the field with remnants scattered in the hills to be hunted down by our guerrilla forces. This virtually concludes the Visayan campaign.

23 April—Mindanao: In a swift amphibious advance up the Mindanao River our southern column has secured the Paidu Palanga road terminus, thirty-two miles inland.

25 April—New Guinea-Bismarck-Solomons: Australian ground forces have killed an additional 1,214 enemy on Bougainville, New

Guinea and New Britain. Bombers and fighters with seventy tons attacked troop concentrations, defenses and supplies in rear areas.

24 April—Philippines: Since the last report on 16 April, 10,896 enemy dead have been counted and 353 prisoners taken in the Philippines. During the same period, our own casualties throughout the Philippines were 584 killed in action, three missing and 2,162 wounded in action.

25 April—Mindanao: The Tenth Corps is driving north and eastward from Kabacan. The enemy has as yet been unable to concentrate his forces in effective resistance.

ADM. NIMITZ HQ., PACIFIC

No. 336, 18 April—Tenth Army Troops in Ie Shima made substantial gains in the North-eastern area of the island on 18 April. The enemy in the area of Iegusugu Peak gave stiff resistance from dug in positions and pillboxes. On the third day of the action, preliminary reports show that 388 of the enemy have been killed and one prisoner taken. In the same period our forces lost 15 killed and 73 wounded. Five are listed as missing.

No. 337, 19 April—The XXIV Army Corps launched an offensive of substantial force against enemy defense lines in the southern sector of Okinawa on 19 April. In the early morning hours, powerful concentrations of Army and Marine artillery joined with battleships, cruisers, and lighter units of the Pacific Fleet to deliver one of the largest bombardments ever made in support of amphibious troops. Under cover of this fire and supported by great flights of carrier aircraft, Army infantrymen of the 7th, 27th and 96th Infantry Divisions moved off to the attack between 0600 and 0800. By noon the left and right flanks of our lines were reported to have moved forward from 500 to 800 yards and our forces captured the village of Machinato. The enemy was resisting our advance stubbornly with artillery, mortars, and light weapons. Our troops are now striking at a fortified line which is organized in great depth and developed to exploit the defensive value of the terrain which is dissected by ravines and terraced by escarpments. These fortifications whose northern perimeter follows an uneven line across the island at a point where it is about 8,000 yards wide are about four and a half miles north of Naha on the west coast and three and a half miles north of Yonabaru on the east coast. They include interlocking trench and pillbox systems, blockhouses, caves and the conventional Japanese dug in positions. During the forenoon, U. S. Army Infantrymen were engaged in knocking out strong points and penetrating and destroying segments of the outer lines.

No. 338, 20 April—After a day of heavy attacks on the enemy's fortified positions in the Southern Okinawa Sector, the XXIV Army Corps had advanced about 1,000 yards generally by the morning of 20 April. The 7th

(Please turn to Next Page)

U. S. War Roundup (Continued from Preceding Page)

Infantry Division penetrated enemy defenses up to 1,400 yards in its zone of action near the east coast. Heavy Naval guns continued to bombard enemy strong points and Marine and Army artillery supported the advancing infantry with carrier aircraft delivering close support. Most of Yonabaru Town was destroyed. The enemy resisted our attacks bitterly in all sectors of the fighting in the south.

Following is the complete list of ships sunk by enemy action in the Okinawa operation and the associated attacks on Japan from 18 March to 18 April:

Destroyers: Halligan, Bush, Calhoun, Man- nert L. Abele, and Pringle.

Minecraft: Emmons and Skylark.

Destroyer's Transport: Dickerson.

Gunboat: PGM 18, LCI 82 (complete designa- tion LCI (G) 82); LCS 83 (complete designa- tion LCS (L) (3) 33); LCT 876 (complete designation LCT (G) 876).

Ammunition Ships: Hobbs Victory and Logan Victory.

During the same period the following Japanese ships and aircraft were destroyed by our forces participating in the same opera- tions: 2,500 aircraft destroyed, one Yamato class battleship, two light cruisers, five de- stroyers, five destroyer escorts, four large cargo ships, one medium cargo ship, 28 small cargo ships, and 64 small craft.

Numerous enemy torpedo boats, speed boats and other types of small craft.

No. 339, 21 April—The XXIV Army Corps pressed its attack against the enemy in the southern sector of Okinawa on 20 and 21 April, making small gains through heavily defended areas.

Marines of the Third Amphibious Corps re- duced the remaining pockets of enemy re- sistance on Motobu Peninsula on the after- noon of 20 April and brought the entire area under their control.

Tenth Army troops placed the United States flag on the summit of Iegusugu Peak on Ie Shima on the morning of 21 April after overcoming bitter resistance from caves, pill- boxes and other strong points.

No. 340, 22 April—The XXIV Army Corps continued to attack the enemy's fortified po- sitions in the southern sector of Okinawa on 22 April, meeting bitter resistance in all areas of the fighting. Our troops were sup- ported by heavy artillery, naval guns, and carrier and land-based aircraft. No substan- tial changes had been made in the lines by 1700 on 22 April. A total of 11,738 of the enemy have been killed and 27 taken prisoner in the Twenty-fourth Corps zone of action.

No. 341, 23 April—Naval guns and carrier aircraft continued to support troops of the XXIV Army Corps attacking the enemy's fortified line in the southern sector of Okinawa on 23 April.

Planes from carriers of the U. S. Pacific Fleet attacked 26 enemy aircraft about to take off from an airfield on Miyako in the Sakis- hima group on the evening of 22 April, de- stroying 15 on the ground and shot down five more in the air.

Carrier aircraft of the British Pacific Fleet bombed and strafed air installations in the Sakishima group on 16 and 17 April and 4 enemy planes were shot down and one was destroyed on the ground.

No. 342, 24 April—The XXIV Army Corps continued the attack against enemy lines in the southern sector of Okinawa on 23 April. Elements of the 7th Infantry Division cap- tured an important enemy position on high ground west of Ishin Village. Enemy oppo- sition was heavy along the entire front.

Marines of the Third Amphibious Corps were engaged in mopping up remnants of the enemy on Yagachi Island north of Motobu Peninsula on 23 April. On the same date, Third Corps troops occupied Heansa Island east of Katchin Peninsula and Kouri Island, north of Motobu Peninsula, finding no oppo- sition.

TWENTIETH AIR FORCE

No. 87, 18 April—For the second straight day, 17 April, B-29's of the Twentieth Air Force attacked enemy airfields on Kyushu,

southern island of the Japanese homeland. Large forces of Superfortresses flew from bases of Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay's XXI Bomber Command in the Marianas against airbases at Kanoya, East Kanoya, Izumi, Kokubu and Nittlagahara, all in southern Kyushu, and Tachiarai in the northwest part of the island.

No. 88, 21 April—All B-29's returned safely to their bases in the Mariana Islands yester- day, 20 April, from their widespread attack on important enemy installations on Kyushu.

Dividing into nine separate task forces, a very large fleet of Superfortresses of the XXI Bomber Command attacked nine differ- ent air bases on the southernmost island of the Japanese homeland.

No. 89, 24 April—The important Hitachi Aircraft plant producers of aircraft engines at Tachikawa, near Tokyo, was the target of yesterday's, 23 April, B-29 mission of the XX Air Force.

GEN. EISENHOWER'S HQ, EUROPE

18 April—North of Friesoythe, in Germany, we established a bridgehead over the Kues- ten Canal against which the enemy launched two unsuccessful counterattacks.

19 April—All organized resistance in the Ruhr pocket has ceased and Allied forces have virtually completed mopping up the last enemy stragglers in this area.

20 April—Allied forces in Holland occupied Harderwijk, on the Zuider Zee (IJsselmeer), and reconnaissance patrols to the northeast entered Kuinre and Kampen. Virtually the whole of northeastern Holland is liberated.

21 April—Our cavalry elements captured a ninety-four-car enemy railroad supply train near Halle. Leipzig is now completely in our hands and our armored units northeast of the city gained 1,500 yards, reaching a point on the Mulde River south of Ellenburg.

22 April—In the Hars pocket we captured Blankenburg. All organized resistance in the pocket has ceased.

23 April—Stuttgart was occupied and num- erous towns in the surrounding area were taken. Southeast of Stuttgart we made gains up to five miles. Forces to the south drove ten miles to the German-Swiss border near Eppenhofen, thus sealing off a Black Forest pocket of more than 1,000 square miles.

24 April—To the south, in Germany, our in- fantry cleared Tirschebreuth after meeting strong resistance from 1,500 Hungarian troops, who ultimately surrendered. Our ar- mor cleared Weiden and advanced south to enter Naaburg and Schwarzenfeld. Our in- fantry advancing with the armor reached the vicinity of Mantel and entered Aschach.

STRATEGIC AIR FORCES EUROPE

18 April—Rail targets in western Czecho- slovakia and southern Germany were attacked Wednesday by more than 750 Eighth Air Force B-17's and B-24's escorted by approxi- mately 600 P-51's and P-47's.

19 April—Railway yards and facilities were attacked Thursday by approximately 600 Flying Fortresses of the Eighth Air Force at three points in Germany and two in Czechoslovakia.

20 April—Marshaling yards and other rail- way facilities in Berlin and the Munich and Prague areas were attacked Friday by heavy bombers of the United States Eighth Air Force.

21 April—Railway yards and facilities at Munich and Ingoldstadt and an airfield at Landsberg, thirty miles west of Munich, were attacked today by approximately 350 B-17 Flying Fortresses of the United States Eighth Air Force.

Sen. Chandler Succeeds Landis

Senator Albert B. Chandler, D. Ky., a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, this week was selected as commissioner of baseball.

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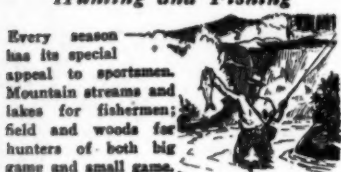
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Admiral King's Report

Following is the conclusion from last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the text of the annual report of Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations:

Supply

The supply of combatant forces is a major problem of vital importance at sea, as it is on land. The Navy has two distinct phases of this problem with which to deal: the moving of supplies into advanced shore bases, and the supply of ships while they are at sea.

The United States Navy has for years given great attention to developing means for replenishing fuel, food and ammunition at sea. Before the war began, (even as far back as 1916) we had the so-called "Fleet Train" composed of tankers and other auxiliary vessels specially designed for this purpose. Since the war began, we have developed improved types of ships and better technique in using them, with the result that our fleet in the Pacific has been able to keep at sea for long periods of time. This has given us a decided advantage over the Japanese Navy, which is largely dependent on bases as sources of supply, and therefore has much less mobility.

The question of how to supply a fleet must be settled largely on geographical grounds. If the ocean combat area is small, as is the case in European waters, and if it is possible to set up shore-based establishments at strategic points, there is little need for a Fleet Train. However, the problem that we have had to solve in the Pacific is how to project a fleet throughout a vast ocean area initially dominated by the enemy. We are solving this problem by rapidly establishing repair and supply bases in enemy islands as we capture them, and by pushing our supplies forward in ships of the Train, now referred to as the Service Force, to supply our task forces at sea. To paraphrase Napoleon, a fleet swims on its stomach. It has to swim long distances to get at the Japanese. The success of this scheme is a tribute to the far-sighted planning of those who, with clarity of vision concerning the problem of naval logistics in the vast reaches of the Pacific, directed naval affairs during the past 30 years.

The Navy has, I think, the right to be proud of its floating supply system. It has performed its functions successfully since the beginning of the war, largely because of actual experience doing this sort of thing in peacetime exercises. The other part of the problem—the moving of supplies to advance bases—has been less successful, largely because in peacetime we had less opportunity to obtain such actual experience. Performance has, however, improved, and during the past twelve months in the advance across the Pacific the handling of the supply problem has been good. It is being further improved.

Logistic operations in the Pacific require that great quantities of material be landed with and immediately following the first wave of the assault troops. Not only must we supply the ammunition and provisions needed for the assault troops, but we must also commence to build at once the airfields necessary to secure local control of the air without carrier assistance. Immediately following, there must be moved in repair facilities for ships and depots for supplying stores for base activities, ships of the fleet, and vessels of the Fleet Train. Docks and other harbor facilities must be improvised rapidly. The amount of material that is involved is enormous.

Air squadrons require living quarters, supply depots, and repair shops on a large scale. Extensive facilities are necessary for ship repairs, to the end that minor battle damage may be remedied without the necessity of returning the ships to the mainland. Large quantities of spare parts must be kept on hand and given careful and specialized handling, so that no ship may be immobilized for want of something necessary to put a vital mechanism into operating condition. Quantities of ordinary stores and ammunition must be handled and protected from the weather.

All necessary material must be provided long before an operation commences and must be stored initially in the continental United States. In consequence the naval supply system for the Pacific Ocean consists of a "pipe line," beginning hundreds of miles inland from the western coast of the United States and extending across the Pacific to the Philippines, with branches to our many ocean bases. The management of this "pipe line" is a difficult problem. The capacity of the "pipe line" is limited, and it requires careful control to insure that the most necessary things get through and that the line be not clogged by the shipment of unessential items. Care must be taken that there is an adequate reserve at the start of the "pipe line," and a intermediate points, but this reserve must not be allowed to reach undue size, since the hoarding of material in storehouses would be a very real handicap to the war effort. The loading of cargo ships must be painstakingly planned, in order to give high priority to the most important cargo. Cargo ship schedules must be carefully worked out so that ships may unload promptly when they reach their destinations; we cannot afford to waste shipping by having vessels lie idle while waiting their turn to unload at their destinations.

The Navy's trans-ocean service of supply is in many respects like any commercial trans-ocean freight business, but it is complicated by the lack of organized ports at the distant termini, and by the fact that the urgency of certain types of cargo is constantly shifting with changes in the military situation. The problem has been attacked by taking into the Navy men of experience in the shipping world, who are bracketed together with naval officers to form teams conversant with all its phases. For the most part shipments to advanced bases are carried in commercial vessels, supplied by the War Shipping Administration, and loaded and unloaded under the direction of the Navy. Assault ships (transports and cargo ships specially fitted to support the first wave of a landing), tankers and other vessels that serve the fleet in combat areas are, as a rule, naval vessels.

On shore, in the western United States, where the flow of supplies largely originates, the problem has become more and more difficult as the scope of the Pacific operations increases. So important has this task become that recently one of the most senior officers in the Navy, Admiral R. E. Ingersoll, was shifted from the assignment of Commander in Chief, United States Atlantic Fleet, in which he had served with distinction since the early days of the war, to the command of the Western Sea Frontier to handle the vital and complex operating and logistic tasks in that area. Recognition of the magnitude of the logistic problem was again emphasized in the promotion of Vice Admiral F. J. Horne, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, to the rank of Admiral on 29 January 1945.

It should be added that supply operations

in the Pacific are not solely naval. The Army has a task of at least equal magnitude in supplying its air and ground forces. The supply systems of the two services have been merged together, as much as possible, under Fleet Admiral Nimitz in the Central Pacific and under General of the Army MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific. In some cases, in which only one service uses an item, that item is handled entirely by the service concerned. For example, the supply of spare parts peculiar to the Super-Fortress bombers is handled entirely by the Army, while battleship ammunition, being used only by the Navy, is handled only by the Navy. Certain items in common use are pooled for handling by joint Army-Navy agencies. In other instances, it has been found convenient to have one service look out for the needs of both; fuel in the Pacific is handled entirely by the Navy, while rations for all personnel on shore are handled by the Army.

In the foregoing discussion I have stressed the problems in the Pacific, because they are the most difficult with which to deal from the naval logistic point of view, due mainly to the absence of port facilities in the island bases we have captured, and to the distances involved. In the Atlantic the problem has been easier, because of the more highly developed nature of the ports we have occupied, but the over-all volume of material to be moved and handled has required the maximum service from every ship that could be made available. Extensive logistic operations were also carried out in the Mediterranean. The most spectacular of these efforts was the creation of artificial harbors during the landings in Normandy, previously described. Here United States naval personnel installed and operated the unique breakwater caissons and flexible pier-heads (of British design and fabrication) at the beaches where United States troops landed. The Normandy operation was a striking example of close logistic support of masses of troops during the landing attack.

Health

Despite the great increase in combat operations and the extremely unhealthful conditions in many occupied areas, the health record of the Navy compares favorably with past experience. In terms of total naval strength, recent tabulations indicate an estimated rate for casualty deaths of 3.3 per thousand in 1944 as compared with the final rate of 3.0 per thousand for the previous year. Again, on the basis of preliminary calculations, the total death rate from all causes is estimated at 5.8 per thousand for the year 1944 against the final figure of 5.4 per thousand in 1943.

Experience in this war indicates that of the wounded men who live until they receive medical attention, 98 out of every 100 survive. We are sparing no effort, therefore, to bring medical assistance as close to the battle lines as possible. Accordingly, battle casualties among our medical personnel have been substantial, as in many assaults they have landed simultaneously with the attacking forces. Moreover, it has been found practicable, when there are no off-shore obstacles, to beach landing craft fully equipped surgically. The use of new jeep ambulances is further keeping the handling of wounded men to a minimum. Amphibious tractors, together with newly designed elevators or davits, are being successfully employed to carry wounded promptly, despite difficult terrain conditions, to hospital ships anchored outside reef formations. The extensive use of whole blood, penicillin, plasma, new types

(Please turn to Next Page)

Makes Misses Mrs.

Burma-Shave

Admiral King's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of bandages, and serum albumen is proving effective in saving many lives.

The administrative problems which arise during a large-scale landing are considerable. Lately it has been found practicable to divide surgical landing craft in two groups—one to care for the slightly wounded, the other to care for the more serious cases. Medical personnel are correspondingly divided into specialized teams, and liaison units are formed to locate and cooperate with the beach dressing stations. Resuscitation teams are organized to appraise and diagnose injuries and treat casualties suffering from shock. Surgical teams, specializing in certain types of wounds, provide operating rooms, procure and prepare supplies, administer anesthetics, and perform necessary operations. During several landings last year psychiatrists were assigned to medical divisions to handle cases of combat fatigue. In order to manipulate this complex organization, it has been found desirable to station a medical officer aboard the control ship where he can receive reports and transmit quickly the necessary orders. Systems have been worked out which enable ships to interchange medical equipment efficiently during combat.

On many Pacific islands disease and unsanitary conditions provide serious obstacles to the maintenance of good health. Sanitary measures must be applied as soon as territory is won. The introduction of new insect control methods during the year has brought excellent results. The incidence of dysentery and other epidemic diseases that were troublesome during earlier operations lowered markedly. Hundreds of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, broncho pneumonia, bacillary dysentery and malnutrition among the natives were treated. Volunteer native nurses, who were recruited in large numbers, were of considerable assistance in caring for both civilian and military patients.

The Navy has provided for the health of thousands of men aboard ships, submarines and planes, and has maintained and operated a system of fleet, advance base and naval hospitals, hospital ships and dispensaries. During the year a number of new hospitals and hospital ships were commissioned; several large hotel properties and estates were acquired and converted into convalescent hospitals; and numerous new fleet, advance base and base hospitals, as well as other field units, were established. Also, many new dispensaries were set up to serve the various continental shore activities.

Naval medical research during the year fell into four large divisions; that relating to naval service in general, to naval aviation, to the submarine service, and to the Marine Corps. Among the new developments were personnel selection tests and techniques, protection equipment and devices (relating to such matters as chemical warfare, flash burns, sunburn, sound, immersion and armor), aids to survivors at sea, insecticides and fungistatic agents, training devices, field equipment, and various preventive medicine and surgery techniques.

The Marine Corps

In 1939 the Marine Corps comprised 19,500 officers and men, little more than the equivalent of one division. It is now composed of 478,000 men and women. There are now six full divisions of combat troops in the field and 118,086 officers and men in Marine Corps aviation.

The greater part of this strength is devoted to the combat divisions and supporting troops, who have so notably furthered our progress in the Pacific by their participation in the amphibious operations described earlier in this report. Twelve thousand Marines are assigned to combatant naval vessels as integral parts of the crews. Others are on duty guarding naval establishments within the United States and at advanced bases.

Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, have carried out an intensive officer training program, including advanced studies at its new Command and Staff School, set up to train officers for staff duties in Marine battalions, regiments and divisions. Some 400 officers have been graduated from the Command and Staff School; since 1 March 1944, the Reserve Officers' School has graduated 2,969 officers; and the Officer Candidates' School, as of 1 January 1945, has graduated 3,237 commissioned officers. The Aviation Ground Officers' School, organized in January, 1944, has turned out 650 trained specialists to relieve pilots for operational duties. The elementary and specialist training of enlisted men is conducted in recruit depots, sea schools, training centers and other schools, including those of the Army and Navy, when available. In general, the policy has been to transfer basic training activities to the East Coast.

The expansion of the Corps and the altered circumstances of recent operations have necessitated several changes in organization. During March and April of 1944 defense battalions were converted into antiaircraft artillery battalions and field artillery battalions, all Marine raider units were merged into the 4th Marine Regiment. On 15 April the 1st Marine Amphibious Corps was redesignated

the 3rd Amphibious Corps. On 5 June Lieutenant General Holland M. Smith was designated type commander of ground forces attached to the Fleet Marine Force in the Pacific Ocean Area.

The Marine Corps Women's Reserve, now completing its second year of service, reached its total authorized strength of 18,000 in June 1944. Approximately 1700 of their number have been requested for duty in Hawaii.

The Coast Guard

The Coast Guard, which is part of the Navy in time of war, has performed a great variety of duties, both within the United States and abroad, as part of the naval combatant forces, as well as in furtherance of normal Coast Guard functions. As of 31 December 1944 Coast Guard personnel totaled 169,832.

Coast Guard personnel man nearly 300 vessels of the fleet—transports, cargo vessels, fuel ships, destroyer escorts and landing craft of various types—which have participated in numerous amphibious operations in both the Atlantic and Pacific—as well as 600 Coast Guard cutters and 3,000 small craft employed in escort service and harbor security duty. Two hundred and twenty-one cargo vessels under Army control are manned by Coast Guard crews.

Acting as volunteer port security forces, Coast Guard personnel have been assigned to safeguard the nation's ports, with their 5,000,000 linear feet of wharfage.

The Coast Guard has continued to improve aids to navigation along our inland and coastal waterways. The safe movement to the seaboard of landing craft built in the upper Mississippi River basin and on the Great Lakes has been accomplished by Coast Guard pilots, utilizing well marked channels. Intra-coastal waterways, recently extended in the Gulf area, have been marked to permit safer movement of vital war materials.

A major function of the Coast Guard has been the inspection of merchant vessels and safety appliances thereon. The efforts of Coast Guard inspectors to ensure that merchant vessels carry adequate safety equipment, and that their crews attain greater efficiency in operation, has contributed to the decline of casualties among our merchant seamen. In home ports, lifeboat drills and safety instruction have been given by the Coast Guard. Marine inspectors detailed to ports in the United States and abroad have examined merchant officers and seamen for upgrading, and have administered discipline.

In carrying out its function of life saving, the Coast Guard, under direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has undertaken the task of developing improved methods and devices for rendering emergency assistance to aircraft and surface vessels in distress and to rescue survivors thereof. In connection with the recovery of these survivors, the use of helicopters from shore and surface craft is being thoroughly evaluated.

SPARS (Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard) are performing practically every type of non-combatant duty, thus releasing men for service at sea. Their enlistment, except for replacements, was terminated in November 1944; the SPAR officer training program was completed in December. As of 31 December 1944, there were 9,829 SPARS.

Conclusion

At the conclusion of my previous report, I commented upon the successful teamwork between the Army and Navy, which has so effectively furthered the progress of the war. Within the past twelve months the character of our operations has increasingly necessitated a free and rapid interchange of forces of the several services, so that the greatest possible strength can be brought to bear against the enemy at the place and the time that will do the most good. It is a matter of basic policy to freeze the smallest possible number of forces in permanent assignment to any single area, and to leave the major portion of the fleet as a mobile unit which is ready for service where it is most vitally needed. As an example, during the past year Admirals Halsey and Spruance, in turn commanding major units of the Pacific Fleet, have been moving back and forth between

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The following store, officially designated by the Navy Department, carries blue overcoats; service blue uniforms; raincoats (with removable lining); aviators (winter working) uniforms; for purchase by Naval Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers. The garments are in accordance with Naval specifications, and are marked with a label stating "This label identifies a garment made and sold under authority of the U. S. Navy."

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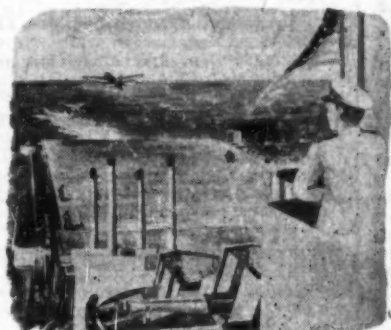
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MRS. Norman T. Kirk, wife of the Surgeon General of the Army was hostess Wednesday to a group of women whose officer husbands are overseas, a group brought together by Mrs. John A. Rogers, wife of General Rogers, which meets the first Wednesday in each month.

A buffet luncheon was served from a table abloom with spring flowers in the dining room, of the attractive quarters of General and Mrs. Kirk, guests then congregating in the sun room stretching across the southern end of the house and overlooking the green lawn of Walter Reed Hospital, to share a delectable luncheon and animated conversation.

In the company were Mesdames A. A. Cardona, Arthur Carbonell, R. P. Bourbon, T. J. Hartford, John Bohlender, A. R. Dreisbach, M. E. Griffin, G. D. Newton, Wm. T. Sichi, A. N. Spittler, C. H. Moseley, Don Longfellow, Frank M. Taylor, Jr.

Also in the group were Mesdames T. W. Mattingly, James L. Snyder, E. G. Standlee, Bryan C. Fenton, T. N. Page, H. L. Willard, L. L. La Roche, Wm. Nichol, Wm. C. Munly, C. B. Spruit, J. M. Hudleston, C. D. Goodiel, F. A. Blesse, K. C. De Gon, A. L. Tynes, C. R. Brown, and Robert Mills.

Mrs. Kirk was assisted by her attractive daughter, Mrs. Harry Willard, wife of Major Willard.

Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army, received at the reception at the Junior Officers Club, Tuesday when it celebrated its first birthday.

Music by the Fort Myer Band enlivened the occasion. Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner, star of "The Searching Wind," was a guest.

Only a year old, the club has now a membership of 2,500 and in January took over the adjoining building at the corner of Seventeenth and H. Streets, the Davidge house, which was incorporated and opened with a gala reception. Tuesday's affair was under the direction of Lt. Joseph McLean, Ensign Thomas Graves, USN, Capt. John Baird, and Lt. Grace Kempton, USA, and Capt. John Pierce of the British Army, members of the House Committee. The official opening of the adjoining garden was a part of the festivities with a buffet supper and later in the evening dancing.

The Army is showing an enthusiastic interest in the project for a municipal theater in Washington, and General of the Army and Mrs. Marshall head the list of the Army Sponsoring Committee of which Maj. Lyle A. Brookover is chairman, and which includes Lt. Gen. and

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



Left—Miss Jinny Crutcher, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. John F. Crutcher, USA-Ret., of Dunrovin Farms, Henning, Tenn., whose engagement to Pfc. Thomas Palmer Nash, III, son of Dr. and Mrs. T. P. Nash, jr., of Memphis, Tenn., has been announced.

Center—Miss Elaine Elizabeth McCarthy, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jerrold D. McCarthy of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., whose engagement to Cpl. Theodore Philip Yrizarry, AAF, has been announced.

Right—Mrs. Byron Eugene Wilson, who before her recent marriage to Captain Wilson, AAF, was Miss Mary Elizabeth King, daughter of Mrs. Everett Wilfre King of Orlando, Fla., and the late Major King, USA.

Mrs. Ira Eaker, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Virgil L. Peterson, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Norman Kirk, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Clinton F. Robinson, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Laurence S. Kuter, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph W. Byron, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William Donovan, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Doriot, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Cox, Mrs. Carl Spaatz and many more.

Accompanying Col. and Mrs. Clark Wallace Thompson to Philadelphia for the christening of the Galveston, Monday, at which the former acted as sponsor, were Gen. Frank Whitehead, USMC, Mrs. Whitehead; Gen. Henry Larsen, USMC, and Mrs. Larsen; Maj. Fred Roy, USMC, Speaker of the House, Mr. Rayburn; Mrs. Grace Roper Bohn and others.

Vice Admiral and Mrs. Clifton Wright have gone to Sea Island, Ga., and are staying at the Clolsters, as are also Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Taylor, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. A. Sykes and Lt. and Mrs. L. P. Handy.

Mrs. Jean de Sibour, wife of Lt. Comdr. de Sibour, stationed in Norfolk, has come to Washington to visit her parents, the former Austrian Minister and Mme. Prochnik.

Capt. Frederick Jackson Bell, USN, and Mrs. Bell will entertain at a cocktail party tomorrow afternoon at their home in Baltimore.

Miss Emily Tuck, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. Halle Tuck of Upper Marlboro, Md., was a recent week-end hostess to Miss Cornelia Dodge of Philadelphia, Mr. Forrest Dodge Bowie, USN, and Mr. D. Worthington Pearre of Baltimore.

Admiral and Mrs. Luke McNamee have as their guest in New York, their niece, Mrs. Hugh McClure Smith whose home is in Australia. Mr. Smith, editor of a paper there has gone on to the San Francisco Conference.

Weddings and Engagements

MISS Nancy Zell Peterson, daughter of Capt. Harry Martinus Peterson, USN, and Mrs. Peterson of San Diego, Calif., became the bride of Lt. Comdr. Willis R. Denekas, USN, Sunday, 8 April in the Loma Community Presbyterian Church, the ceremony being performed by the bride's father, a Navy chaplain.

The bride wore the traditional gown of white satin, a fitted bodice and long train, with veil of tulle and bouquet of white roses.

Her matron of honor was Mrs. Herbert Cornuelle, while her sister, Miss Joy Peterson served as maid of honor.

Capt. Harlan Perrill, USN, a close family friend, gave the brides hand in marriage. The best man was Lt. (jg) Ernest C. Philfer (ChC), USNR, and Lt. Comdr. Charles Holt, classmate of the bridegroom in '38 at the U. S. Naval Academy, and Lt. (jg) Robert Ernest Poerschke (CH), USNR, were ushers.

Mrs. Diana Quint played the nuptial music and accompanied Miss Pauline Galliet, singer.

A reception followed and Comdr. Denekas, recently returned from overseas and on leave, took his bride to Pekin, Ill., to visit his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Wilbert Denekas.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. McClelland of Lakeland, Florida, announce the marriage of their daughter, Audrey, to Maj. John C. Catlin, AC, USA, on 12 March, in the First Presbyterian Church at Lakeland.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She is a graduate of Lakeland High School and attended Ward-Belmont where she was a member of Delta Delta Delta.

She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Joseph T. Jennings, and Mrs. John F. Tolson of Lakeland. Best man for Major Catlin was Capt. Robert W. Schwaegerl and Capt. John F. O'Donnell served as groomsmen. The bridegroom was graduated from U. S. Military Academy in the class of January, 1943, and is the son of Maj. and Mrs. Joseph H. Catlin, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

The bridal couple are spending their honeymoon in Palm Beach and later visiting bridegroom's parents before proceeding to Atlantic City.

Miss Jean A. Jeffords, daughter of Col. Thomas E. Jeffords, USA, and Mrs. Jeffords, Garden Hill, Atlanta, Ga., became the bride of Lt. Robert M. Layfield during a chapel ceremony at the Rapid City Army Air Base on 14 April at 2 o'clock. Layfield is the son of Mrs. Anna M. Layfield, Joliet, Ill., and a navigator on a Flying Fortress crew in training at the air base.

Capt. Paul E. Parker, chaplain, performed the double ring, candlelight ceremony. Miss Verlene Parker of Rapid City and Lt. Thomas Cathcart, RCAAB, were attendants. Pfc. Dorothy Jones sang "Always" before the ceremony and Pfc. Robert Miller, organist, played the traditional wedding marches.

The bride wore an ivory satin gown with a sweeping train and a floor length ivory tulle veil. Her flowers were an arm bouquet of Calla Lilies with white Sweet Peas.

Miss Jeffords is a graduate of the New

Jersey College for Women at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. Lieutenant Layfield was graduated from Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., in 1941.

Colonel Jeffords, is now with the War Manpower Board in Atlanta, Ga., and the bride's brother, Pfc. Cullen R. Jeffords, is with the Air Forces on Saipan.

The engagement of Lt. John Chapman Greely, USA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John N. Greely of Washington and Miss Jane Coffin Grimbail, is announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grimbail of Charleston, S. C.

The wedding is planned for Saturday, 12 May to take place in Charleston. The bride is attending the College of Charleston, where she is a junior. She is a member of Delta Delta Delta, being president of the Alpha Nu Chapter.

Lieutenant Greely attended Park Lodge School in Pau, France, Porter Military Academy, and the Citadel in Charleston when he entered the service. He is now stationed at Camp Ritchie, Md. He is a grandson of the late Gen. John Greely, arctic explorer.

Capt. George Bissland Moore, Armd. F.A., Art. Hq., 1st Armd. Div., son of Col. George Albert Moore, Cav., and Mrs. Hope Bissland Moore, brother of Mrs. Stanley John (Betty Moore) Meadows, widow of Captain Meadows, AC, was married to Miss Dorothy Mary Green, WRENS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Green of Maldon, Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, England, on 9 March at Old Clee Parish Church, Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England.

Miss Green has been a member of the Women's Royal Naval Reserve for over three years. Captain Moore graduated from Lawrenceville School as Head Boy in 1937, and as a cadet major from the USMA, West Point in 1941, since which time he has served in the 1st Armd. Div. Artillery in the United States, Ireland, England, Tunisia, where he was wounded, cited and decorated, Anzio Beachhead, and now is in the Bologna area.

His parents are at 7003 Park Drive, Newport News, Va. Captain Moore is one quarter Scotch, since his mother's father the late William Hope Bissland, a general officer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was born in Gourrock, Scotland. Captain Moore's ancestors served in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and Civil War. A maternal ancestor was killed at the battle of Corunna in the Peninsular campaign early in the 19th century.

On Monday, 23 April, Miss Dale Saylor, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Henry B. Saylor and Capt. John Hull, USA, son of the late Maj. Gen. John Hull, USA, and of Lady Lewis, wife of Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent for the London Times, were married at 7:30 o'clock at St. Albans Church, where a large group of service folk and Washingtonians gathered to see the young couple exchange vows.



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Rear Adm. and Mrs. John R. Boardall and Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Ford were among the numerous guests who attended the formal opening of the new Severn Room at Carvel Hall last Saturday night.

Comdr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Torgerson and their young son, William, left yesterday for California. Comdr. Torgerson, who for the past year and a half has been aide to the superintendent of the Naval Academy, will go to sea, and Mrs. Torgerson and her son will live in La Jolla, Calif.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Capt. S. B. Murray, USN, who has been on duty at the Naval Academy recently, is staying at Carvel Hall before leaving for the West Coast.

Mrs. Holt, wife of Capt. Walter Holt, USN, left last week for the West Coast to be gone until June.

Col. James Gibson Taylor, USA, and Mrs. Taylor have as their guest Mrs. Kingsberry Foster of Vermont and Palm Beach.

Miss Louise Simpson, daughter of Mrs. Simpson of Annapolis and the late Comdr. George W. Simpson, USN, has returned home after visiting Mrs. Kauffman, wife of Vice Adm. James L. Kauffman at Miami Beach.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. Y. Allen have returned to their apartment on Prince George street after spending a few days in Washington, D. C.

QUANTICO, VA.

19 April 1945

Lt. W. M. Falla, USNR, was the host at a farewell party for Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Sayers in his quarters last Saturday evening. Guests present were Lt. Comdr. John Borden of Washington; Capt. and Mrs. H. R. McCleery, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Butts, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. J. Copperthwaite, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Crosby, Lt. and Mrs. I. L. Hutcherson, Lt. and Mrs. W. L. Smallwood, of Washington; Lt. M. L. Cohen, Lt. Emily B. Anderson, and Lt. H. M. Dieffenbach.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. A. Woodrum entertained Colonel Woodrum's brother, Judge C. A. Woodrum of Roanoke, Va., for the weekend.

Comdr. and Mrs. M. H. Porterfield left the post last Friday. Commander Porterfield received orders to duty in Bermuda, while Mrs. Porterfield and daughter Susan will reside in Martinsburg, W. Va.

Capt. and Mrs. D. C. E. Hamberger, USN, entertained last Tuesday evening at a small cocktail party for 1st Lt. Lillian M. Zehner and Maj. J. D. Bradbury, who are to be married next month.

Col. and Mrs. L. B. Cresswell left the post on Saturday. The colonel is reporting for overseas duty, and Mrs. Cresswell is visiting Colonel Cresswell's sister, Miss May Cresswell, in Tupelo, Miss., for two months. Mrs. Cresswell will then travel to Vineyard Haven, Mass., for the summer months.

FORT JACKSON, S. C.

21 April 1945

Tribute was paid the late Commander-in-Chief and former President at memorial services held in post chapels and at the field house here last Sunday. All members of the Fourth Service command organization gathered in the field house for memorial services at 10 a. m. under the direction of Lt. Col. E. S. Settle, post executive officer and acting post commander. He was assisted by Chaplain Frank R. Jenkins. Ground force units attended memorial services at the regularly scheduled hours of worship Sunday. Chaplain W. W. Jones, 12th Detachment chaplain, Second Army, coordinated the ground forces services.

Brig. Gen. D. G. Richart, post commander, will be among the speakers at the meeting of South Carolina state chairmen of the Seventh War Loan drive on 24 April. The meeting is to be held at Hotel Wade Hampton in Columbia. Fort Jackson, as in the past, will coordinate the military campaign with civilian drives, furnishing speakers, bands, material and equipment for display and assisting in other ways practicable.

Pvt. John Settle, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. S. Settle, is spending a 30-day furlough with his parents here. Pvt. Settle was wounded in action near Aachen, Germany, while serving with the First Division. He recuperated in a hospital in England and has since been assigned to Camp Butler, N. C.

Dr. J. R. McMahon, D. D., pastor of First Presbyterian church of Monmouth, Ill., and representative of the Presbyterian church committee on wartime service and camp activities, has been at Fort Jackson the past three weeks, contacting military personnel. He will deliver the sermon to officers and enlisted men at the post chapel services Sunday morning.

CHICAGO QM. DEPOT

Capt. Hazel B. Mahoney, WAC, became the bride of 1st Lt. William F. Miller in a ceremony held Easter morning in the Army chapel at Romulus Army Air Base, Mich. Captain Mahoney is attached to the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot and Lt. Miller is on detached service in Detroit. An informal reception was held in the Officers' Club after the ceremony.

Several more of the athletically inclined officers put their abilities to a test during the basketball season which just closed, and were very pleasantly surprised at the results.

Friday night sessions on the basketball court proved that men like Capt. Jack Hall, Lt. Norman Lewis, Manual Miller, Richard Hough, and others, could hold their own in stiff competition with civilians in the Depot. All have participated in college sports at one time or another, and Lt. Hough has a stretch in the professional ranks to his credit.

Lt. Norman Lewis, now Assistant Officer in Charge of the Stock Accounting Branch, is a past-master of fencing—he was the United States Foli Champion in 1938. In 1940 he was a member of the Olympic Team, which has since disbanded but which will be revived post-war. Lt. Lewis keeps himself in practice by using facilities provided at the University of Chicago.

Recently issued orders of the War Department, effective retroactively to 23 March 1945, announced the promotion of Henry R. McKensie from grade of Colonel to Brigadier General in the Army of the United States.

General McKensie commands the Field Headquarters of the Market Center System, located in Chicago at 222 West Adams St., which is a part of the Perishable Foods Branch, Subsistence Division, Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington.

Lt. Joseph F. Neils returned to the Fiscal Division after attending the Advanced Fiscal Officers' Course at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

CAMP LEE, VA.

23 April 1945

Commendation of the staff of the Quartermaster Training Service Journal, publication of the Technical Training Service division at the Quartermaster School, was contained in a recent letter from the Quartermaster General.

The letter from Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory, written on his return from a 32,000-mile inspection trip covering Quartermaster Corps activities in the Pacific theaters, reported that the magazine is "proving its mission and providing information of real value to Quartermaster units and personnel throughout the world."

Officer-candidate quotas at the Quartermaster School have been doubled for the period May through August. The increase will affect Classes 52 through 56, whose opening dates are: Class 52, 30 April; Class 53, 21 May; Class 54, 18 June; Class 55, 23 July; Class 56, 27 August.

While standards have not been lowered, completion of the Quartermaster School course has been made easier by reason of smaller classes, increased experience and improved methods of instruction employing training aids, demonstrations and participation by the candidates. Col. L. L. Cobb, Commandant, pointed out.

Most recent addition to the practical-application aspect of the course is the increase in field training from two to three weeks at A. P. Mills Military Reservation.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

23 April, 1945

Mrs. Ralph Davis, wife of Rear Adm. Davis, has left Coronado, to reside at Evanston, Ill., until her husband's return. Accompanying the Navy matron on the trip from California was Mrs. Donald Hamilton, who is to be in Washington, D. C., with her sister, Mrs. Aubrey Fitch, wife of Vice Adm. Fitch. Lt. Ralph Cressap Davis, USN, son of Adm. Davis, has temporary duty on the West Coast and his wife and daughter, Katherine Cecil, are residing at the Casa Manana Hotel in La Jolla.

Comdr. and Mrs. Clifford Smith Foster, Jr., bade goodbye to Long Beach friends and are to visit with his parents in Norfolk, Va., before he reports in Washington for new duty. The officer returned recently from 18 months' service in the Pacific.

Prior to the departure of Mrs. Morris E. Curtis for Washington, D. C., to be with her son, Danny, after having spent a month here with her husband, Capt. Curtis, the Navy matron was widely entertained in Southern California. Capt. Curtis has been on duty in this area at intervals for the past 12 years.

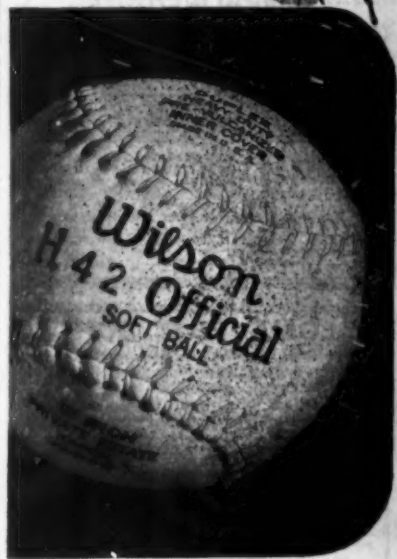
While on leave before assuming new duties in the South Pacific, Comdr. Richard E. Babb, USN, former executive officer of Roosevelt Base, and Mrs. Babb enjoyed a happy sojourn at Palm Springs and celebrated their seventh wedding anniversary. On the eve of the officer's departure, the couple were feted at a farewell party hosted by Lt. and Mrs. George Townsend at the Army and Navy Club.

Mrs. C. J. Peoples, widow of the late Adm. Peoples, has returned to Long Beach from San Diego and a lengthy visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. H. B. Wheeler, USN, and Mrs. Wheeler. While in the southern city, Mrs. Peoples was the incentive of many social courtesies.

Mrs. Frederick W. Bruning, wife of Lt. Comdr. Bruning, and the two children are again domiciled in Long Beach near her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Harmon Wolfers. (Please turn to Next Page)

April 28, 1945

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Seagram's V.O. CANADIAN

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Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

While the family was in the East, their time was divided between New York City and Philadelphia. The officer has been assigned a new ship and has returned to South Pacific duty.

NORFOLK, VA. 26 April 1945

A number of enjoyable parties were given this week for navy brides-to-be whose weddings will be solemnized either this week-end or the coming week.

Miss Barbara Ann Hope, whose marriage to Lt. (jg) Howard Frank Thames will take place Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in

Christ and St. Luke's Church, was guest of honor last Saturday at a luncheon given by her aunt, Mrs. Robert M. Callie, Mrs. Garland Moore, Mrs. John N. Ninsinger and Mrs. Joseph B. Harrison, in the Charcoal Steak House on Hampton Boulevard. Covers were laid for fourteen.

Mrs. Harry B. McCoy will be hostess on Saturday at a luncheon for her niece, Miss Hope, and on Friday night Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Waddy Hope will entertain at a cocktail party at their home on Poebatan avenue in honor of their daughter, and Lt. Thames. This party will follow the rehearsal for the wedding and the guests will be members of the bridal party and out-of-town guests.

Miss Martha Lawrence Jenkins, whose marriage to Midshipman David Stanley Prosser, jr., USNR, took place yesterday, in the U. S. Naval Academy chapel at Annapolis, was honor guest this week at a luncheon and

handkerchief shower given by Mrs. John H. Vail at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club. Covers were laid for eight.

On Tuesday night Miss Jenkins was guest of honor at a miscellaneous shower given by Mrs. Charles Boettner at her home on Cambridge Crescent when the guests numbered twenty and that afternoon Miss Elisabeth Walsh entertained for the bride-to-be at a bridge party and miscellaneous shower given in the Ames and Brownley tea room.

Col. C. A. Waide, USA, and Mrs. Waide of Houston, Tex., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adelaide Waide, to Lt. Paul Gannon Hogan, AAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew John Hogan of this city. The wedding is planned for Saturday, 5 May, in St. Anne's Catholic Church in Houston.

Admiral King's Report

(Continued from Page 1075)

the Central and Southwest Pacific in support of the westward advances of Fleet Admiral Nimitz in the Pacific Ocean Area and of General of the Army MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific Area. As a general principle, all naval forces are placed under a naval commander of the nation which has the primary naval responsibility in the area of operations. During the invasion of Normandy and in the Mediterranean, United States naval forces operated under British naval commanders, while British and Australian naval forces are under our operational control in the Pacific.

The harmonious integration within and between the services has been particularly essential in amphibious operations, where personnel of one service have served under the command of another. In any amphibious operation, command of all forces engaged rests in the hands of the naval commander until the troops have been put ashore and have established their command organization. At this point the landing force commander advises the naval commander that he has assumed command of his troops ashore.

The function of the Navy in an amphibious operation, falls into four main phases. During the "approach" phase, the Navy commands passage to the area of landings for the invasion forces, bombards shore batteries, landing beaches and supporting areas, conducts mine sweeping operations and removes beach obstacles. Frequently the bombing of landing beaches and shore defenses is a joint function of Army and Navy aircraft. In the "landing" phase, the Navy, by employment of special landing craft, puts the invasion forces and all their equipment ashore, under cover of ships' guns and carrier aircraft. In the "support" phase, after the consolidation of the beachhead, the Navy continues to provide artillery and air support to the forces ashore for as long a time as they remain within range of ships' guns, and until shore based aviation can relieve our carriers of the task of air support. In the "supply" phase, the Navy guarantees the security of the supply lines of the invasion forces and obstructs the enemy's efforts to reinforce his troops by sea.

The extent and varied character of naval participation in amphibious operations have required vast quantities of ships, men and material. Consider, for example, the Lingayen Gulf landings on 9 January 1945. The naval attack and covering forces for this operation consisted of 1,033 ships, ranging in size from battleships and carriers on down through landing craft. The naval personnel in this force numbered upwards of 273,000. The Army forces put ashore on D-day and during the following four days were slightly more than two-thirds of this number. Similarly, in the landings on Iwo Jima, approximately 800 naval vessels were involved, with a total personnel of over 220,000. Approximately 60,000 Marines were landed in the first three days of the operation, a ratio of ships' personnel to troops landed of slightly less than 4 to 1.

The experience of more than three years of war has demonstrated the soundness of our concept of a "balanced fleet," in which aircraft and ships work together as a coordinated team. There has been no dispute as to "carriers versus battleships." Aircraft can do some things which ships cannot do. Ships can do some things which aircraft cannot do. Working together, surface ships, submarines and aircraft supplement each other so that the strength of the unified team is greater than the sum of the parts.

Given the conditions under which naval war is now fought, it is impossible for a fleet to operate effectively without air power of its own. Our superiority in carrier strength has enabled us to take giant's strides across the Pacific in spite of the enemy's island network of air bases. The fast carrier task forces of the Pacific Fleet, consisting of carriers, battleships, cruisers and destroyers, have repeatedly made bold offensive thrusts into distant waters, inflicting significant damage on the enemy's shipping and installations. They have supported amphibious operations, controlling the air both before and after landings and until air strips could be completed. They have equally proved their worth in the two major actions with the Japanese fleet which have taken place during the past year. The clearest evidence of

their effectiveness is seen in the box score of damage inflicted upon the enemy by Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet between 24 August 1944 and 26 January 1945. During these five months, while the Third Fleet was engaged in supporting the Western Carolines and Philippine Island operations, 4,870 enemy aircraft were destroyed, 82 enemy combatant ships sunk and 372 enemy auxiliaries and merchant ships sunk (excluding small craft), against a loss in combat by the Third Fleet of only 440 of our own planes and the light carrier Princeton.

The amphibious landings of the past twelve months have repeatedly shown the value of naval gunfire in gaining victory and in saving the lives of our assault troops. Shore bombardments in preparation for landings during the landings, and for as long after as troops are within range of ships' guns, have been carried out on a scale not contemplated in the past. New methods, joint procedures, and new materials have been developed. A sufficient volume of fire is laid down to knock out the shore and beach defenses and to drive off the beach defense personnel. Initially fire is carried out by heavy ships and support aircraft. Battleship fire provides the only gun (or weapon for that matter) which is sufficiently powerful and accurate to knock out reinforced concrete pill-boxes eight to ten feet thick, and other similarly strong land emplacements. Just prior to landing, destroyers, gunboats, and rocket ships lay down heavy barrages of fire; ships and aircraft continue to give support as the troops move in. Although ships are designed primarily to fight other ships, their effectiveness against heavy shore batteries has been well proven in this war, as in the past. The risk of so exposing ships is justifiable if the object sought is sufficiently important, more especially when command of the sea is not in jeopardy. The Normandy landing was an especially convincing demonstration of the value of naval gunfire in support of troops, not only as they land but also as they move inland off the beaches. The new applications of naval gunfire are amphibious operations, as well as in fleet actions, have demonstrated that the battleship is a versatile and essential vessel, far from obsolete.

We have heard much of things being ahead of schedule in the Pacific. Actually we have had no schedule, except to go as far and as fast as the means in hand would permit. It can be said that the war today is ahead of our expectations of last year. This should stimulate rather than sap our determination to carry on with every means we can muster. I have said before, and I repeat—a quick and easy Pacific victory cannot be taken for granted, even after the European war is over. While we rejoice in the reoccupation of Guam and of the Philippines, from which our forces were driven three years ago, we must constantly realize that we are only now gaining a position from which we can assault the heart of the Japanese strength. That is our goal, and the enemy is welcome to know that we shall continue to press him with every means at our command. But the very speed of our advance has created new production problems. Our accelerated operations are placing a heavy strain upon reserves of certain vital items, while production of certain necessities is falling behind mounting requirements. It is only by unremitting support and effort on the home front that our advance can continue.

While we contemplate with pride the accomplishments of the past twelve months—accomplishments without precedent in naval history—we must never forget that there is a long, tough and laborious road ahead.

Philippine Defense Ribbons

In the article printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 14 April concerning the two new campaign ribbons created by the Philippine government, descriptions of the two ribbons were reversed.

The information furnished by the Navy Department has since been corrected, so that the ribbon with the stars is the Defense ribbon. The correct descriptions are as follows:

The Philippine Liberation Ribbon — a red ribbon with a 1/8-inch blue stripe and a 3/16-inch white stripe vertically through the center.

The Philippine Defense Ribbon — a red ribbon, bearing 3/16-inch vertical white stripes about one-fourth inch from either end, and with three small white stars forming a triangle in the center.

Protest River Project Transfer

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress and twenty other waterways groups have joined in a letter protesting the creation of "TVA's" for the Missouri and other river systems as taking river and harbor and flood control work from the Corps of Engineers and other agencies which have spent billions of dollars to good results on improving the country's waterways.

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 7, D. C.

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These Schools

Invite requests for catalogues and information. In writing, kindly mention The Journal.

ANDERSON—Born at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., 30 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Arvid R. Anderson, USNR, a son, Allen Arvid, grandson of Capt. and Mrs. Grover C. Brandt, USA-Ret., and Mr. and Mrs. Ruben E. Anderson, of Hyannis, Mass.

BEACHEM—Born at King's Daughter's Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 5 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Willis Edward Beachem, AUS, a daughter, Nannan Withers Beachem.

BELL—Born in Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 15 April 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence Edwin Bell, Jr., USN, a daughter, Susan Haines Bell.

BENSON—Born at Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., 22 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward A. Benson, Jr., AUS, a son, Edward A. Benson, 3d.

BENTON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 13 April 1945, to CWO and Mrs. Orlen Benton, a daughter.

BOSSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 April 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Donald C. Bosson, CE, a son.

BRADLEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 April 1945, to WOJG and Mrs. John Bradley, USA, a daughter.

BRIDWELL—Born at Mitchell Field Hospital, Long Island, N. Y., 14 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Alexander Carver Bridwell, Jr., USA, a son, Alexander Carver Bridwell, 3d.

BUTLER—Born at Alexandria, Va., 18 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Jarvis Butler, IV, USMCR, a daughter, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Jarvis Butler, III, AC, AUS.

CARUSO—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 6 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Austin Anthony Caruso, AUS, a son, Austin Anthony Caruso, Jr.

COCHRAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John Cochran, CAC, a son.

CORNELIUS—Born at Kalamazoo, Mich., 20 April 1945 to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Charles D. Cornelius, USNR, a second son, Kenneth Charles Cornelius.

COURTIER—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 6 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George Hampton Courtier, a son, Dean Allen Courtier.

COYNE—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 6 April 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Leonard James Coyne, twin girls, Ellen Anthony and Judith Margaret Coyne.

CRAWFORD—Born at Long Island College Hospital, 16 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William Ward Crawford, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a son, William Ward Crawford, Jr. Lt. Crawford is serving in the South Pacific.

CROSS—Born in Washington, D. C., 28 February 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. O. Reeves Cross, USNR, a son, Robert Reeves Cross, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert E. Wyllie, USA-Ret.

DAVENHALL—Born at Glickson Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colo., 15 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas K. Davenhall, a son, Henry Davenhall, II, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davenhall, Framington, N. H., and of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Elmer W. Young, VC, USA.

DAVIS—Born at New York Hospital, New York City, 16 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Gerald Davis, ATC, a daughter, Diane Davis.

DEVILLE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 April 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lionel B. Deville, AAF, a son.

DOEBELLE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Martin Doebelle, MC, a son.

FREDERICK—Born at Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., recently, to Ens. and Mrs. V. David Frederick, USNR, a son, Michael David Frederick. Ens. Frederick is serving in the Pacific area.

FRIEDMAN—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York City, 6 March 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph M. Friedman, a daughter, their second child, Judy Lynn Friedman. Lt. Col. Friedman is serving with the Medical Corps overseas.

HATHAWAY—Born in Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 15 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Samuel Devereux Hathaway, AAF, a son, Samuel Devereux Hathaway, Jr.

HOBBS—Born at El Paso, Texas, 14 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William Morgan Hobbs, AUS, a daughter, Terry Morgan Hobbs.

HRNCIR—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 10 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frank Joseph Hrcir, a son, Ronald Frank Hrcir.

HUGHES—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 April 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Joseph D. Hughes, CMP, a son, Thomas Milfin Hughes.

JONES—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 April 1945, to Major and Mrs. William F. Jones, Ord., a son.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

KELLEY—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 7 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Milton Hugo Kelley, a son, Milton James Kelley.

KYTE—Born at Norfolk (Va.) General Hospital, 10 April 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin Louis Kyte, USN, a son, Edwin Louis Kyte, Jr.

LANGDON—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Knox, Ky., 1 April 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Wendell H. Langdon, USA, a son, Wendell Holmes, Jr.

LEE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 13 April 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Robert M. Lee, a daughter.

MACLEAN—Born at Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 April 1945, to Ens. and Mrs. Gordon MacLean, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Karen Anne MacLean.

MOON—Born at US Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 7 April 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Russell F. Moon, USN, their second daughter, Margaret Anne.

MUNNIKHUYSEN—Born at Tilton General Hospital, Fort Dix, N. J., 18 April 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Douglas Yates Munnikhuyesen, USN, a son, Douglas Jay Munnikhuyesen, grandson of Col. and Mrs. S. Jay Turnbull, MC, Tilton General Hospital, Fort Dix, and of Brig. Gen. Henry D. Munnikhuyesen, QMC, and Mrs. H. F. Pullen of Washington, D. C.

NALL—Born at Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah, 22 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Henry Clay Nall, III, USA, a daughter, Jane Bracken McKeage Nall, named for her maternal great grandmother. Mrs. Nall is the former Lt. Margaret Jane Weaver, WAC, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Kean Weaver, Jr., USA-Ret., of Towson, Md. The paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Nall, Jr., of Memphis, Tenn. Lt. Nall is on duty at Ogden, Utah.

NEUDECK—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 11 April 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Kenneth W. Neudeck, a son.

OGBURN—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 13 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George H. Ogburn, a daughter, Joyce Ogburn.

PATTERSON—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 8 April 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Cecil Holden Patterson, a son, Joseph Cecil Banks Patterson.

PIQUE—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 8 April 1945, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Elliot Gerald Pique, a son, Gerald Brooke Pique.

POPE—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, New York City, 19 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Pope, their second child, a daughter, Nancy Stockbridge Pope.

REZNER—Born at the Lawrence and Memorial Hospital, New London, Conn., 18 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John Eugene Reznar, USN, a daughter.

RICHMOND—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 April 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. John B. Richmond, AGD, a son.

ROSENBLOOM—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 6 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Meyer Ralph Rosenbloom, twin girls, Judith Lynn and Susan Elaine Rosenbloom.

RUSSELL—Born at LeRoy Sanitarium, New York, N. Y., 18 April 1945, to Ens. and Mrs. John B. Russell, 3d, USNR, a daughter, Cynthia Russell, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Lee, USMCR.

SCHULTZ—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Paul K. Schultz, CE, a son.

SHERIDAN—Born at LDS Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, 9 April 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Roger Williams Sheridan, CE, a daughter, Kathleen.

SHERWIN—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 9 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George Joseph Sherwin, a son, James Michael Sherwin.

SHORE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 April 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Eugene Shore, Ord., a son.

SPILLER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 17 April 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Jamie M. Spiller, a daughter.

SUGARMAN—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York City, 14 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Marvin Sugarman, AUS, a son, Gary.

SUNDHEIM—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 11 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frederick Sundheim, a son.

TERRY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. George M. Terry, AAF, a daughter.

VOLK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 April 1945, to

T.Sgt. and Mrs. George E. Volk, Inf., a daughter.

WATSON—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 9 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Bascomb Rannell Watson, a daughter, Barbara Ann Watson.

WEIGEL—Born at Oak Park Hospital, Oak Park, Ill., 20 February 1945 to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William Joseph Weigel, a son, William Joseph Weigel. Lt. Weigel is overseas.

WEISS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 17 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John K. Weiss, AAF, a daughter.

WILLIAMS—Born at Larkman Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 18 April 1945, to S.Sgt. and Mrs. Francis J. Williams, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, a son, James Francis Williams.

ZACH—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 12 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Wilbur William Zach, a daughter, Susan Ann Zach.

Married

BANTA-SPARKS—Married in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, Fla., 7 April 1945, Miss Jeanne Borge Sparks to Ens. Wallace E. Banta, USNR.

BERGAMINI-MILLER—Married in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Albany, N. Y., 28 April 1945, Miss Marian Armstrong Miller to Ens. Herbert Van Wie Bergamini, USNR.

BETTS-OHMAN—Married in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, N. Y., 20 April 1945, Miss Evelyn G. Ohman to Maj. Allan Whitney Betts, AAF.

BEYER-MCKINNON—Married in New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 21 April 1945, Lt. Ida Nell McKinnon, USNR, to Lt. Benjamin Welsey Beyer, USNR, both on duty in Washington.

BLANCHARD-PATTISON—Married in Appleton Chapel, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 14 April 1945, Miss Marjorie Pattison of Cambridge, to Lt. Gordon Blanchard, Jr., USNR, of Scarsdale, N. Y.

BOUTILIER-POULOS—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Louisville, Ky., 14 April 1945, Miss Mary Annette Poulos of Louisville, to Lt. (jg) Peter Le Boutillier, USNR, of New York, N. Y.

BRUCE-BELL—Married in Lindsey Memorial Chapel, Boston, Mass., 23 April 1945, Miss Evangeline Bell to Col. David K. E. Bruce, AUS.

BROOKS-FELLERS—Married in St. Andrew's Chapel, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 21 April 1945, Miss Rita Ione Fellers of Washington, D. C., to Lt. David Moorman Brooks, USN, son of Capt. J. H. Brooks (ChC), USN.

BUCKLEY-LITTLEFIELD—Married in the Army Air Base Chapel, Maxton, N. C., 21 April 1945, Miss Frances Kingsbury Littlefield to Lt. Thomas Garry Buckley, AAF.

CANEY-DAY—Married in Baltimore, Md., 20 April 1945, Miss Beatrix Day of Bermuda, to Lt. Charles Livermore Canedy, USNR, of Baltimore, Md.

CARMAN-NITZEL—Married in Third Lutheran Church, Baltimore, Md., 14 April 1945, Miss Pauline Nitzel to Capt. Frank W. Carman, Jr., TC.

CATLIN-MCCLELLAND—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Lakeland, Fla., 12 March 1945, Miss Audrey McClelland to Maj. John C. Catlin, AC, USA.

COCKLIN-DIGGS—Married at Dalton, Mass., 21 April 1945, Diane Dupree Diggs, USNR, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edw. Ross Diggs, Jr., to Howard Arthur Cocklin, USNR.

DAVIS-ETHERIDGE—Married in the Epworth Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., 13 April 1945, Miss Zenovah Etheridge to Lt. Carson Ralph Davis, USCG.

DAVIS-ROSEN—Married in New York City 22 April 1945, Miss Betty Jane Rosen to Lt. Arnold K. Davis, SC, AUS.

EDDY-PONS—Married in St. Margaret's Church, Bel Air, Md., 14 April 1945, Miss Marie Lucie Pons to Capt. Richard Walsh Eddy, AUS.

EDMONDS-EDMONDS—Married in Arlington, Va., 9 April 1945, Miss Mary Elizabeth Edmonds, daughter of Mrs. Edmonds and the late Lt. Alonzo N. Edmonds, to Lt. Comdr. James Raymond Edmonds, USNR.

ELLIS-KANE—Married in Cole Memorial Chapel, Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., 21 April 1945, Miss E. Geraldine Kane to Lt. Comdr. Heywood Ellis, Jr., USNR.

FINCH-NELSON—Married in Epworth Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 14 April 1945, Miss Barbara Jean Nelson to Lt. Lowell E. Finch, AAF.

FISHER-DANA—Married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Meadowbrook, Va., 17 April 1945, Miss Mary Anne Dana, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. George Hume Dana, USN, to Ens. Clark Wadsworth Fisher, USNR.

GARVIN-HURT—Married in the rectory of Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Norfolk, Va., 19 April 1945, Miss Catherine Magee Hurt to Lt. Kendrick Garvin, USNR.

GOLDBERG-ROTHENBERG—Married in Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 April 1945, Miss Helen E. Rothenberg to Lt. Daniel D. Goldberg, AUS.

HALE-LOWE—Married in Congress Heights Methodist Church, Congress Heights, Md., 21 April 1945, Miss Evelyn Mae Lowe to Capt. William Tracy Hale, AUS.

HALL-THAYER—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 21 April 1945, Miss Molly Thayer of Jackson, Mich., to Lt. Peter Arden Hall, USNR.

HENDEL-SEABURY—Married in St. Thomas Church, New Haven, Conn., 18 April 1945, Miss Jane Elizabeth Seabury to Capt. James Norman Hendel, AAF.

HULL-SAYLER—Married in St. Alban's Church, Washington, D. C., 23 April 1945, Miss Dale Saylor, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Henry B. Saylor, USA, to Capt. John Hull, USA, son of the late Maj. Gen. John Hull, USA, and of Lady Lewis, wife of Sir Wilmott Lewis, Washington Correspondent for the London Times.

HUNTING NEAL—Married in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 21 April 1945, Miss Annie Perry Neal to Capt. Charles Foster Hunting, AAF.

INGALLS-LOVENIA—Married in Italy 7 February 1945, 2nd Lt. Millicent C. LaVenita, ANC, to Capt. Roy M. Ingalls, AAF.

JACQUES-LINK—Married in the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., 22 April 1945, Miss Elieem Lee Link to Lt. Stanley Webster Jacques, Jr., AAF.

JAECKEL-JACOBUS—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, N. Y., 24 April 1945, Miss Ruth Margaret Jacobus to Lt. (jg) John Ridgeway Jaekel, USCG.

JARRATT-MONTGOMERY—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Short Hills, N. J., 21 April 1945, Miss Helen Boudnot Montgomery to Lt. James H. Jarratt, USNR.

JOHNSTON-KELLY—Married 18 November 1944, Miss Marie Ann Kelly of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Lt. John M. Johnston, AUS.

KEIRSTEAD-CANFIELD—Married in the Base Chapel, Stout Field, Indianapolis, Ind., 6 April 1945, Mrs. Dorothy Louise Canfield to Maj. Ernest W. Keirstead, Executive Officer of the APTCC Communications Section at Stout Field.

KING-SUIT—Married in St. Gabriel's Church, Washington, D. C., 17 April 1945, Miss Kathryn Genevieve Suit to Lt. John Birrell King, AUS.

KINNE-FIELDS—Married in the Cathedral Church of St. Luke, Orlando, Fla., 14 April 1945, Miss Rebecca Fields to Lt. Warren H. Kinne, AAF.

LAWRENCE-BURNS—Married in the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, 19 April 1945, Miss Lillian Barbara Burns of Atlanta, Ga., to Capt. John Chester Lawrence, AAF, of Larchmont, N. Y.

LAWRENCE-LOURET—Married in Oren, North Africa, 12 April 1945, Miss Julienne Louret to Lt. Le Grand C. Lawrence, AUS.

LAYFIELD-JEFFORDS—Married in the chapel at Rapid City (S. D.) Army Air Base, 14 April 1945, Miss Jean A. Jeffords, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Thomas E. Jeffords, USA, to Lt. Robert M. Layfield, AAF.

LINDGREN-HEATLEY—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Larchmont, N. Y., 20 April 1945, Miss Ann Fairfax Heatley of New Rochelle, N. Y., to Ens. Richard Palmer Lindgren, USNR.

LINTZ-COLLICUD—Married in St. Peter's Lutheran Church, New York City, 13 April 1945, Lt. (jg) Alice Leser Collicud, NNC, to 1st Lt. Edgar Jules Lintz, AUS.

MAHER-CLOUD—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Springfield, Mass., 21 April 1945, Miss Virginia Cloud to Lt. Robert W. Maher, MC, AUS.

McFADDEN-KERR—Married in the First Methodist Church, Hollis, N. Y., 21 April 1945, Miss Ruth Naomi Kerr to Capt. Kenneth Laurie McFadden, AAF.

MEAKER-CLARK—Married in Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., 22 April 1945, Miss Elizabeth Drusilla Clark to Capt. Lawton S. F. Meaker, SC, AUS.

MRYER-PINCHOT—Married at her mother's home in New York, N. Y., 19 April 1945, Miss Mary E. Pinchot, daughter of Mrs. Amos K. Eno Pinchot and the late Mr. Pinchot, to 1st Lt. Cord Meyer, Jr., USMCR, recently returned from duty in the Pacific area.

MONAHAN-LOWE—Married in the rectory of Saints Philip and James Catholic Church, Baltimore, Md., 14 April 1945, Miss Bettie Braddock Lowe to Capt. James Ambrose Monahan, AAF.

MOORE-GREEN—Married at Old Cloe Parish Church, Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England, 9 March 1945, Miss Dorothy Mary Green, WRNR, to Capt. George Blasland Moore, FA, son of Col. George Albert Moore, Cav.

(Please turn to Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

MOORHEAD-APPLETON—Married in All Soul's Church, Miami Beach, Fla., 20 April 1945. Miss Joan Adams Appleton, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John Adams Appleton, to Lt. Thomas Chew Moorhead, AATC, of Washington, D. C.

MORRIS-GORDON—Married in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Long Island, New York, N. Y., 13 April 1945. Miss Claudia Estel Gordon to Lt. Ralph Gerard Morris, Jr., USNR.

PARK-FOX—Married in Grace Presbyterian Church, Montclair, N. J., 20 April 1945. Miss Catherine Mary Fox to Lt. (Jg) Gordon Somerville Park, USNR.

PENROSE-DUDLEY—Married in New York City, 18 April 1945. Mrs. Helen Hunter Dudley of Belle Haven, Alexandria, Va., to Capt. Boles Penrose, AUS, of Devon, Pa.

FRITCHARD-HASKINS—Married in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Savannah, Ga., 13 April 1945. Miss Myra Clarice Haskins to Capt. Alvah Benson Fritchard, Inf., AUS.

ROCKWELL-CHANDLER—Married at Brookline, Mass., 24 April 1945. Mary Palmer Chandler, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McAuley Palmer, USA-Ret., to Mr. George Helm Rockwell.

RUBIN-LYONS—Married in New York City, 22 April 1945. Yie Audrey Lyons, USNR, to Lt. (Jg) Joseph L. Rubin, USNR.

SARGENT-KISLOSKI—Married in the chapel at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 April 1945. Miss Nellie Kisloski of South Deerfield, Mass., to Capt. Clarence Sargent, ATC.

SCHMIDT-SMITH—Married in St. Mary's Church, East Hartford, Conn., 18 April 1945. Miss Mary Anne Smith of East Hartford, to Lt. Carlton Jeffers Schmidt, USCGR, of Richmond, Va.

SMITH-MCLARNEY—Married at the Shrine of the Blessed Sacrament, Washington, D. C., 3 April 1945. Miss Lorraine Celeste McLarney to Lt. Robert Thomas Smith, AUS.

SOULE-ROSS—Married in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 23 April 1945. Miss Mary Ross to Lt. (Jg) Frank Flint Soule, Jr., USNR, recently returned from duty in the Pacific area.

STUART-PERKINS—Married in Nashua, N. H., 12 April 1945. Miss Marian Cross Perkins to Capt. William Alexander Stuart, AAF.

VLACHOS-RUSSELL—Married in Morrow Memorial Church, Maplewood, N. J., 21 April 1945. Miss Mary Jane Russell to Lt. Robert N. Vlachos, AAF, of Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y.

WAGNER-STRAIN—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Upper Montclair, N. J., 14 April 1945. Miss Elizabeth Buchanan Strain to 1st Lt. Kenneth John Wagner, AAF.

WALKER-TROUB—Married at her home in Hartford, Conn., 21 March 1945. Miss Shirley Toub to Capt. Jack Walker, AUS.

WANTA-JONES—Married in Post Chapel No. 2, Fort Monmouth, N. J., 8 April 1945. Miss Barbara Ellen Jones to 1st Lt. Raymond Casimir Wanta, AAF.

WEISGERBER-BIRD—Married in Naval Chapel, Wave Quarters D, Washington, D. C., 20 April 1945. Miss Patricia Marie Bird to Ens. Joseph A. Weisgerber, USNR.

WILSON-LAWRENCE—Married in the Navy Chapel, Camp Endicott, Davisville, R. I., 14 April 1945. Miss Jane Gwendolyn Lawrence of Mobile, Ala., to Lt. Robert Ward Wilson, USNR.

Died

ALLISON—Died at her home in Portland, Oregon, 24 Nov. 1944. Mrs. Allison, widow of Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, Mrs. Allison spent over 30 years in the Army, being with her husband in many stations throughout the United States and in the Philippines and Japan. She is the mother of Mrs. Fickel, wife of Maj. Gen. Jacob E. Fickel; Lt. Col. Philip W. Allison; Malcolm G. Allison, of New York City; and Stanton W. Allison, of Portland, Oregon. Her grandsons are Col. Arthur A. Fickel, AAF; Lt. Stanton L. Fickel, Parachute Infantry; and Air Cadet Malcolm M. Allison.

BAILEY—Died at his home at 1371 Peachtree Street, NE, Atlanta, Ga., 15 April 1945. Col. Benjamin Mart Bailey, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Rosalie Davis Bailey, and a grandson, Benjamin Mart Bailey, III. His only son, Lt. Col. Benjamin

M. Bailey, Jr., was killed in action in France in August 1944.

BEARDSLEE—Died 1 April 1945 of wounds received in action at Okinawa. Capt. Paul C. Beardslee, Jr., USMC. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Mildred Leaning Beardslee of 80 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y., by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Clifton Beardslee and two sisters, Miss Lenore W. Beardslee and Mrs. Kenneth Vandever Davidson of Westfield, N. J.

BLAKELOCK—Died at his home in Washington, D. C., 24 April 1945. Mr. John W. Blakelock, father of Brig. Gen. David Hazen Blakelock, USA, now in the South Pacific Area.

CARRINGTON—Died in New York City, 19 April 1945. Maj. George Dart Carrington, AUS. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Elaine Carrington, a daughter, Miss Patricia Carrington and a son, Robert Bruce Carrington.

CUFFE—Died in St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 15 April 1945. QM Sgt. Thomas P. Cuffe, USA-Ret., resident of San Rafael, Calif., and native of Ireland. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary S. Cuffe, two sons, Thomas E. Cuffe and Frank C. Cuffe and two sisters, Mrs. Jane Eldridge and Miss Theresa Cuffe. Interment in National Cemetery, Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., 18 April 1945.

DAY—Died in airplane crash while on an operational flight, 26 October 1944. Ens. Norman F. Day, USNR. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Day, of Washington, D. C., by two sisters and three brothers all in the Armed Forces.

DOHS—Killed in action while commanding a battalion of the 94th Infantry Division, in Germany, 23 February 1945. Lt. Col. Francis H. Dohs (USMA, '30). Survived by his wife and three daughters residing in Staunton, Va.

DOWNING—Died suddenly in New Jersey, 15 April 1945. Mrs. I. M. Downing, mother of Mrs. W. H. H. Morris, of Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., wife of Maj. Gen. Morris, USA, serving in Germany.

ENGELHART—Died suddenly of heart attack at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 15 April 1945. Col. Alva F. Englehart, USA-Ret., Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of California. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Helen Grimes Englehart and five-year-old daughter, Helen Ann, two brothers, General Francis A. Englehart, USA and Marcus Englehart, and a sister, Mrs. R. W. Russell, of Cameron, Mo.

GIBBONS—Killed in action in Germany, 7 April 1945. Brig. Gen. Lloyd H. Gibbons, USA, asst. Commander of the 69th Infantry Division, First Army. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Marion Gibbons of 2500 University St., Fort Worth, Texas, his mother, Mrs. Beale Gibbons and a sister, Mrs. M. A. Templemeier, of 3124 Rogers St., Fort Worth, Tex.

HARMON—Killed in action in Germany, 7 April 1945 while serving with the Third Army, Lt. Col. David Harmon, AUS. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Howe Harmon, by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Harmon and two sons, Peter and David Harmon.

HERRING—Died at the U. S. Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La., 19 April 1945. Col. Harry T. Herring, (USMA '03), veteran of World War I.

HULING—Killed in action in Germany, 5 April 1945, 1st Lt. John W. Huling, CE, USA (USMA '44), son of Col. John Huling, Jr., OD, USA, Navajo Ordnance Depot, Flagstaff, Arizona and grandson of Col. W. P. Moffet, USA-Ret., of St. Paul, Minn.

KNIGHT—Killed in action in Germany, 29 March 1945, 1st Lt. John S. Knight, Jr., USA, son of Mr. John S. Knight president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and publisher of the Knight newspapers. Survived also by his wife, the former Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Wells of Columbus, Ga., and a son born two weeks after his death.

KUHN—Killed in action in Germany, 3 April 1945, 1st Lt. Gall C. Kuhn, Inf. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret S. Kuhn, of Washington, D. C., by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kuhn and a sister of Orlando, Fla.

MONTGOMERY—Killed in action over Vienna, 26 June 1944, 2nd Lt. Jack Duryea Montgomery, AAF. Survived by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Montgomery of Arlington, Va.

NEARING—Killed in action in the Pacific area, 7 January, 1945, Lt. John Edgar Nearing, USNR. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Edith Williams Nearing and by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Nearing of Lakewood, Ohio.

NELSON—Killed in action in Germany, 6 April 1945, Capt. Frank S. Nelson, Jr., AUS. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Flossner Nelson, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Nelson, a daughter Elizabeth and a sister, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERTS—Killed in action in the European Theater, 9 April 1945. Col. William Thomas Semmes Roberts, AUS. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Marian Marsh Roberts, a daughter, Miss Miriam Semmes Roberts, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Archer Roberts of Washington, D. C., and a brother, Capt. Archer Roberts, AUS. Col. Robert's widow is at present with her parents, Col. and

Mrs. Clarence T. Marsh, USA, 117 Third St., Buckroe Beach, Va.

STEPHAN—Died 4 April 1945 two days after his destroyer collided with another ship in the Pacific. Comdr. David Richard Stephan, USN (USNA '33). He was buried at sea. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Edgar Stephan of Washington, D. C., by his wife, Mrs. Hazel Manning Stephan of Los Angeles, Calif., a brother, Comdr. Edward Stephan, USN, also in the Pacific, and a sister, Mrs. Alice Wheelan in Manila with the American Red Cross.

SULLIVAN—Killed in action in Luxembourg, 16 December 1944, 1st Lt. Daniel J. Sullivan, Jr., while serving with Company F, 100th Infantry of the 28th Division. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Sullivan and a sister, Jeanne Marie, of 60 West Elm Avenue, Wollaston, Mass.

SUTTON—Died in Englewood Hospital, Englewood, N. J., 17 April 1945, Lt. Eli L. Sutton, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Lellah P. Sutton and three daughters, four grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

WILSON—Died at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 15 April 1945. Christopher B., infant son of Col. and Mrs. Carlisle B. Wilson, GSC, Inf., USA.

Obituaries

DEATH OF COL. W. N. TAYLOR

The Col. William N. Taylor listed in the ARMY and NAVY JOURNAL of 14 April as having died in Washington, D. C., is the former European representative of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. He was on active duty with the 29th Field Artillery during World War I and in this war served in the Inspector General's office until 1943, when he was returned to the inactive list because of age.

The Colonel Taylor who died should not be confused with Col. William N. Taylor, of the Infantry, who is on the active list and is now in England recovering from wounds. The latter officer is the son of Col. W. W. Taylor, Jr., USA-Ret., of Palo Alto, Calif.

Brig. Gen. Lloyd H. Gibbons, 49, assistant commander of the 69th Infantry Division, 1st Army was killed in action in Germany on 7 April.

General Gibbons was nominated for the one-star rank on 5 April and the Senate confirmed the nomination just four days after he was killed.

His wife, Mrs. Marion Gibbons, lives at 2500 University, Ft. Worth, Tex., and his mother, Mrs. Beale Gibbons, and a sister, Mrs. M. A. Templemeier, live at 3124 Rogers, Ft. Worth, Texas.

General Gibbons had been awarded the Bronze Star, but relatives had not received the citation in connection with the decoration.

Enlisting as a private in World War I, General Gibbons attended Officers' Training School at Camp Funston, Kans., where he was commissioned a second lieutenant, advancing to a first lieutenant two months later. After the first war he served at Georgia Tech as an instructor. He later served in the Philippines. He was stationed later at Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Fort Benning, Ga., and Fort Sill, Okla.; also Camp Shelby, Miss., and Headquarters, Army Ground Forces. He went overseas last October.

General Gibbons was born in Jacksonville, Illinois.

Col. Benjamin Mart Bailey, of 1371 Peachtree Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., retired Army officer, died 15 April 1945, at his home.

Born in Mansfield, Pa., Colonel Bailey was the son of the late Benjamin Morris and Ida King Bailey. He received his education at Mansfield State Normal School, Syracuse University and the Army War College at the United States Military Academy.

He entered the service at Fort Porter, N. Y., and later joined the Fourth Infantry at Fort Thomas, Ky. In 1907 he was transferred to the field artillery at his own request. He served with the Fifth Field Artillery at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Camp Stotsenburg and Fort McKinley, Philippine Islands.

In 1915 he served as inspector-instructor of the field artillery in Atlanta. At the outbreak of World War I he helped form the Seventh and Twentieth Field Artillery in Texas, and was an instructor at the Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs.

He sailed for France in 1917 with the Fifteenth Field Artillery, with which he participated in all actions until August, 1918, when he was promoted to colonel and returned to Camp Lewis, Wash.

During 1939 he served with the Provisional Second Division, the new "streamlined" motorized division undergoing tests for the purpose of determining new organizations for the Army.

He had made Atlanta his home since his

retirement in 1942.

Colonel Bailey's only son, Lt. Col. B. M. Bailey, Jr., executive officer to General Maurice Rose, of the Second Armored Division, was killed in action in France 24 August, 1944.

His survivors include his wife, formerly Rosalie Davis, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Davis, of Atlanta, and a grandson, Benjamin Mart Bailey III.

Col. Alva F. Englehart, USA, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of California, died suddenly of heart attack at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 15 April, 1945. He was stricken while preparing to leave for his home in Berkeley.

Born in Laclede, Mo., in 1895, Colonel Englehart attended Missouri Wesleyan College where he received his A.B. degree in 1917. From 1921-22 he attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was graduated from the Battery Officers' School at Fort Monroe and later from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth.

Colonel Englehart endeared himself to many friends throughout the Bay Area, having been head of the Military Department at the University of San Francisco, and, since 5 July, 1944 in Command of the Unit at the University of California.

Since serving in World War I, Colonel Englehart's military duties have included two tours in the Philippines, one in Hawaii, and four years on the Coast Artillery Board at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

In addition to his wife, Helen Grimes Englehart and 5-year-old daughter, Helen Ann, Colonel Englehart leaves two brothers, General Francis A. Englehart, USA, and Marcus Englehart, and a sister, Mrs. R. W. Russell, residing in Cameron, Mo.

General Francis Englehart attended the funeral services which were held with full Military Honors at the Presidio Post Chapel in San Francisco, 19 April, with burial in the Presidio National Cemetery.

The Rev. James Henry Thomas and Chaplain A. E. Butcher conducted the services. The Senior Non-Commissioned Officers of Fort Scott served as active pallbearers. Honorary pallbearers were:

Gen. Ralph Haines, Col. Ole Hoasa, Capt. Bruce Canaja, USN, Lt. Col. William W. Wertz, Maj. Alan Whittaker, and Capt. James G. Siler.

Mrs. Englehart's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Grimes, reside with her at 2710 Claremont Boulevard, Berkeley 5, Calif.

Q. M. Sgt. Thomas P. Cuffe, Q. M. Corps., Retired, one of the old time Post Quartermaster Sergeants, died at St. Mary's Hospital at San Francisco, Calif., 15 April 1945.

Sergeant Cuffe was born at Belfast, Ireland, 6 June 1870. Sergeant Cuffe first enlisted at Boston, Mass., 2 July 1891 and was discharged at Fort Apache, Ariz., 1 July 1896, as a Sergeant Troop "H," 7th Cavalry. Re-enlisted at Boston, Mass., 13 Aug. 1896 and discharged at Pinar Del Rio, Cuba, as 1st Sergeant Troop "I," 7th Cavalry, 12 Aug. 1899. Re-enlisted at Pinar Del Rio, Cuba, 13 Aug. 1899 in Troop "I," 7th Cavalry and after taking the required competitive examination for Post Q. M. Sergeant, was appointed Regimental Q. M. Sergeant on the Regimental N. C. O. Staff of the 7th Cavalry. He accompanied the Regiment on its return from Cuba to Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., and was successful in his appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeant; being discharged at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., as a Post Q. M. Sergeant 12 Aug. 1902.

Re-enlisting as a Post Q. M. Sergeant 13 Aug. 1902 at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., shortly thereafter he was ordered to Fort Preble, Maine, where he served until discharge, 12 Aug. 1905. He re-enlisted at this station, 13 Aug. 1905, and shortly thereafter was ordered to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, where he was discharged 12 Aug. 1908. Re-enlisting at this station 13 Aug. 1908 he remained there until early in 1911. He was returned to duty in the States and assigned to Fort Sheridan, Ill., being discharged there 12 Aug. 1911. Re-enlisting again on the 13th of Aug. 1911 and served until retired from active duty on 15 April 1914. Having served the Army in the capacity of Post Q. M. Sergeant for these many years, and being retired he decided to make his home in California.

In 1897 prior to the Spanish American War, Sergeant Cuffe married Miss Mary S. Seuffer at Fort Apache, Ariz., and she accompanied the Sergeant on his various tours of duty. To this union two sons were born, Thomas E. and later Frank Conway Cuffe.

After finding a likeable community to settle down, a home was built in San Rafael, Calif., where Sergeant Cuffe immediately took up a vocation much to his liking and brought to him the love and esteem of the entire community. First taking up Educational work in the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy where he taught Horsemanship to the pupils of that school and carrying out his old traditional love of the Cavalry Service. Being a member of the School Faculty the rank of Major was bestowed upon

(Please turn to Next Page)

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Sen. Hart Urges Bases

United States sovereignty over the islands of the Pacific from which our Armed Forces are evicting the Japanese, was urged by Senator Thomas C. Hart (R. Conn.), in an address over the National Broadcasting Company's network 22 April.

The text of his address was inserted in the *Congressional Record* by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, (R. Mass.), who said: "Before Senator Thomas C. Hart became Senator, he was an admiral in the United States Navy on active duty. He served his country in the United States Navy for 52 consecutive years, which is the longest period of service ever given by anyone in the history of the Navy. As he saw much service in the Pacific, he is a fine authority concerning it."

In his address Senator Hart said:

"The arguments advanced in favor of such a project are principally concerned with the strategic-power position of the United States in the large area of the Pacific over which those islands are spread. It has been represented that we must hold a string of air and naval bases throughout those islands for two reasons:

"The first is based on the belief that, under some form of a United Nations agreement, developing from Dumbarton Oaks, we will accept a large share of the responsibility for keeping the peace and maintaining law and order over the vast expanses of the Pacific Ocean. That includes, of course, a large part of the duty of insuring that Japan does not again disrupt that side of this world. In order to meet such commitments, our naval authorities insist that a system of bases, over which our power can be projected to the western side of the Pacific, is absolutely essential.

"The second reason is narrower in scope but it is quite similar. Whether an international organization for world security evolves or not, many hold the opinion that we are morally committed to underwrite the security of the Philippines, at least for some years.

"Our pre-war position in the Philippines, with Japan's power established throughout the Marshall, Caroline, and Marianas Islands, was very weak. We saw the results in the tragic history of the early days of the war. Our original military mistake lay in flying our flag in the Philippines and at the same time allowing all those islands on the road there to pass from Spain to other foreign hands. We permitted them to go to Germany in 1899 and then to Japan 20 years later. Consequently, we have been fighting a difficult and costly war across the central Pacific in order to restore the situation. Never again, say the military; if charged with the security of the Philippines they must have those same bases.

"Much advantage can accrue if all the islands of those three groups (Marshall, Caroline, and Marianas) are under one government. As a region, there is, for one thing, considerable possibility in economic integration. For instance, one island can supply one product and another, not too far away, can produce something else to good advantage. All of them are in the typhoon belt and instances of complete devastation from such cause are too frequent. Such ravages are best remedied under a regional organization. And, in general, those islands can come closest to self-maintenance in the world of the future if they can deal and act as a unit.

"The march of history, our record and standing before the world in treatment of the people of the Philippines, Guam, etc., and our prospective responsibilities for security of the Pacific, all point to the United States as the Nation to take over those islands from which our forces will have evicted the Japanese.

"Based on assumptions that we are to do so, considerable discussion is ranging around the word 'sovereignty'—which still happens to be a word of definite meaning. Then too, the word 'mandate' gets into the picture. That word has come to have indefinite meanings and perhaps the whole international situation will become clearer if 'mandate' goes out of the dictionary. Another word in the discussion of the day is 'trusteeship.' Whatever it may mean need not concern us because our record in the Philippines clearly proves that we have been a true and proper trustee over dependent people of other races—in the best and most inclusive meaning of the word.

"There is another word which is being used in some circles, though not extensively. That word is 'accountability.' It is a sort of doctrine under which any nation holding authority over colonies or other alien territory accepts some measure of accountability to an international organization. The doctrine is still nebulous; and just what the world will do about it can't be seen today. But we need not fear or worry over anything which may develop under such a doctrine. Being the kind of people we are, we need have little concern about being held to any kind of accounting for the welfare of those islanders by anyone with a conscience

U. S. COAST GUARD

A 20-WEEK course in loran radar will be inaugurated at the Coast Guard Academy for Regular and Reserve (including Spar) officers not above rank of commander. Applicants must have had a minimum of one year of college algebra and physics or chemistry, but extensive experience in radio operation and maintenance may be accepted in lieu of the college course.

Loran radio and high-frequency direction finder networks are being constructed on almost a world-wide basis, testimony before the House Appropriations Committee made public last week disclosed.

Testifying before the committee, Rear Adm. L. T. Chalker, Assistant Commandant, said:

"Under directive from the Navy, the Coast Guard has been assigned the duty of establishing, maintaining and operating all high-frequency direction-finder networks, as well as the same functions in connection with loran stations, radar stations and racon beacons, both in the United States and in theaters of war abroad. These stations are required for the safe operations of both vessels and aircraft, particularly in the Pacific war areas.

"Cutters of the tender type have been assigned to the South Pacific theater in connection with the construction and maintenance of loran and other stations on the remote islands in the Pacific.

"The shore construction (for Coast Guard in fiscal year 1946) is restricted almost entirely to the construction of the high-frequency direction-finder networks and electronic stations on almost a world-wide basis, which I have previously referred to. These are confidential projects, the details of which can be given to the committee off the record."

The amounts asked for the confidential projects, including facilities and equipment, was more than \$13,000,000.

Academy Preparatory School

The Coast Guard Academy preparatory school will be continued at Groton, Conn., Training Station another year to prepare selected enlisted applicants for the 1946 academy competitive examination.

Not more than 200 candidates will be trained.

Applications must be filed in accordance with the provisions of Personnel Bulletin No. 31-45 and must reach Headquarters by 15 July 1945.

Suspend PO Promotions

Effective from 14 April and until further notice male personnel afloat or ashore will not be advanced to ratings of coxswain; motor machinist's mate, third class; yeoman, third class; storekeeper,

that is more strict than is our own.

The foregoing is, in brief outline, the situation which the country is discussing. After years of thought and study of the Pacific Islands region, I venture the opinion that sovereignty of the United States will best meet the situation of those islands, from which our splendid forces are evicting the Japanese."

Voting in Armed Forces

The Census Bureau announced this week that of an estimated 9,000,000 persons of voting age in the Armed Forces only 2,691,160 voted by means of absentee ballots last Fall.

Of the total military absentee voters more than half were from six states: New York, 422,698; Pennsylvania, 255,226; California, 181,421; Ohio, 164,472; New Jersey, 164,186; and Illinois, 162,256.

In the percentage of absentee voting to the entire states' votes, Alabama was lowest with only two per cent, and Georgia (which lowered the voting age to 18) was highest with 10 per cent. Other states in which the percentage was high included Virginia, 9.9; New Jersey, 8.4; Wyoming, 8; Rhode Island, 7.7; Connecticut, 7.2; Oregon, 7, and New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan with 6.7 each.

State ballots were sent to 4,110,767 military voters of which 2,738,203 were filled out and returned. Of the total returned 97 per cent arrived in time to be counted and were otherwise valid.

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third class, and ship's cook, third class.

This suspension is in addition to previous instructions prohibiting advancements in various ratings ashore.

Authority to Promote PO's

District Coast Guard officers and commanders of rank of lieutenant or above have been delegated authority to promote eligible chief petty officers and chief commissary stewards upon completion of the prescribed probationary period under acting appointments provided all requirements of Personnel Bulletin 76-44 are met.

All changes from grade 1-A to 1 will be temporary unless permanent appointment is authorized by the Commandant for meritorious conduct in action.

Admiral Waesche Leaves Hospital

Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, who has been under treatment at the Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., for several weeks, was discharged 25 April, and is now on leave. He is expected to be back at work about 7 May.

Promote Machinists to Ensign

The President on 4 April approved the temporary appointment to grade of ensign of the following warrant machinists, Regular and Reserve:

Lavone C. Anderson	Lee B. McCrudden
Walter F. Booth	Nathan Oneal
Isaac W. Brown	Henry P. Padley
Charlie E. Burnaby	Alfred W. Parsons
Joseph H. Coon	Everett C. Pitkat
Frederick L. Cooper	Harold J. Praedel
Wm. E. Craven, Jr.	Clarence E. Rankin
John F. Crooks	Albert F. Rhodes
Douglas J. Curran	Raymond B. Riggan
F. J. Csyewski, Jr.	Edmond Ryan
Durant C. Davis	Everett C. Savage
Elmer L. Davis	James Shackelford
Peter C. Diskavis	Wallace W. Smith
William J. Dunbar	Charles Stewart
Herbert H. Ehlers	Adolf Stolsler
Clarence E. Fortin	Robert F. Taylor
C. E. Gaylor	Lee S. Usher
Joseph J. Guinther	Bernard Van Dinter
Alexander S. Harris	Howell O. Wall
Henry J. Harris	Irvin C. Wilson
B. R. Hitchcock	Wm. C. Woodard
Guy V. Hoover	Otis Wright
George W. Madsen	Louis Zeranove
Keith R. McCann	

Named to Hawaii Post

Comdr. Clarence N. Daniel, USCG, former aids to navigation officer at Headquarters, has been named aids to navigation officer in the 14th naval district, and Lt. Comdr. Wallace L. Hancock, Jr., USCG, recent executive officer at the San Francisco Air Station, assumes duties as his assistant.

Navy Personnel Legislation

(Continued from First Page)

tunity, and will not have opportunity as long as the war lasts, to qualify themselves in all fields normally deemed requisite of an officer. That a deck officer with good combat record may not be also a marine engineer will not be a bar to appointment, but he will have to show that he possesses the ability to absorb the added instruction which will be given to him after appointment.

The appointments to be tendered under the proposed bill may not all be effected in any one year, but the bill will not be permanent legislation and eventually will give way to a system of peacetime replacements.

It is estimated that about 3,000 line officers will be required each year to maintain a total of 40,000 line officers. Half of these would be obtained from the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, now in process of expansion. The other half would come from a variety of sources—the Naval Academy, aviation cadets, warrant officers and the like.

Obituary

(Continued from Preceding Page)

him. This rank he maintained during the balance of his life.

After World War I he became an instructor of Physical Training and also became a member of the Board of Education and associated with the High School of San Rafael.

The Board of Education in memoriam for Thomas P. Cuffe adopted a resolution whereby the opening and closing day of the San Rafael High Schools would commemorate the Flag Raising and Flag Lowering Service as Major Thomas P. Cuffe Day, in memory of

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the love and devotion he achieved in the hearts and souls of all the High School students who were under his tutelage for the many years past.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary S. Cuffe, and his two sons, Thomas E. Cuffe, vice-president of the American President Lines, Inc., and Frank Conway Cuffe, president of the River Pines Mining Company, River Pines, Calif.

Improvements At Naval Academy

As a result of the recent visit of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, it is understood that the board will recommend expansion of the academy plant after the war. Increase in the number of midshipmen already suggested in bills introduced into Congress, doubtless will be delayed, at the request of the Navy Department, until the size of the post-war Navy is settled.

May Run for Governor

Representative D. Lane Powers, of New Jersey, who will soon leave Congress to become a New Jersey Public Utilities Commissioner, may become a candidate for the Governorship of the State, it was rumored in Washington this week.

Mr. Powers, however, will not leave Washington until the House acts on the War Department appropriation bill.

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NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS

All creditors of the estate of W. W. Cornog, Jr., Colonel, U. S. Armed Forces, late of Franklin County, Georgia, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned, according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. This April 11, 1945. W. H. Cousins, Executor of the will of W. W. Cornog, Jr., Drawer 261, Danville, Virginia.

RETIRED OFFICERS WANTED

A large Eastern military academy desires the services of retired officers between the ages of 25 and 40 for permanent positions in Tactical Department, preferably graduates of the U. S. Military Academy. It also offers unusual opportunity for permanent employment to a competent experienced instructor in Mathematics or Physics. Applications to be made in writing, stating qualifications, to Department C-1, Army and Navy Journal.

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FINANCE & MERCHANT MARINE

Financial Digest

The Senate Banking Committee 24 April unanimously approved the nomination of John W. Snyder as Federal Loan Administrator and the nomination was confirmed 25 April. His nomination was the first major appointment made by President Truman.

A progress report was issued 23 April on the preparation of joint hearings on the disposal of surplus iron and steel facilities to be held by the War Contracts Subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and by the Industrial Reorganization Subcommittee of the Special Committee on Economic Policy and Planning. The report contained an outline of negotiation for disposal of Government-owned plants, report on the level of war production, summary of anticipated level of post-war demand, details of Government credit to purchasers and lessees and basis for prices and rentals.

Secretary of Commerce Wallace 23 April told the House Ways and Means Committee that Congressional refusal to continue reciprocal trade agreements would indicate to the world that the United States had gone isolationist and adopted a policy of each nation for itself.

The soft coal wage agreement was unanimously approved by the War Labor Board 23 April as consonant with the national wage stabilization policy. The agreement and the price increases which the Office of Price Administration determines to be necessary are subject to the approval of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

A group of banking and insurance interests made public 23 April the results of a study from which they have decided that post-war airlines can finance themselves through several means satisfactory to large and small lenders. The findings are based on an estimated business of approximately 8,000,000,000 passenger miles to be flown by the domestic airlines in 1950 as compared with 1,600,000,000

flown in 1943, and estimated gross operating revenues of \$500 million for 1950, as compared with \$152 million for 1944. The study estimated that to carry such traffic a total expenditure for planes and ground equipment of \$750 million by 1950 will be needed. Of this amount \$500 million would have to be raised by the sale of equity securities or borrowing. The report points out that unlike the railroads no present airline has any bonded debt and expresses the belief that common or preferred stock in established airline enterprises can be sold easily.

Merchant Marine

The next competitive examination for appointment as Cadet-Midshipman in the U. S. Merchant Marine Cadet Corps during 1945 has been set for 28 May, the War Shipping Administration announced this week.

Other examinations set for this year will be held on the last Saturday of September and November and on the last Wednesday in July. They will be conducted by the U. S. Civil Service Commission in conveniently located centers throughout the country.

Application forms and information booklets relative to admission to the examination and the Academy at Kings Point may be obtained by writing to the Supervisor, U. S. Merchant Marine Cadet Corps Training Organization, WSA, National Theatre Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Men who are unmarried citizens and who are 16 years and 6 months of age and not yet 23 may submit application for appointment as Cadet-Midshipman. The minimum requisite for admission to the examination is 15 high school credits. The competitive examination for appointment will be based upon high school courses in English, mathematics, physics, modern history and upon the general knowledge which a young man should acquire in attaining 15 high school credits.

Physical requirements correspond to those of the Navy Department for appointment as Midshipmen in the U. S. Naval Reserve and are the same for Deck or Engineer candidates.

Medals Awarded

One Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal and 193 Mariner's Medals were presented during March by the Merchant Marine Medals Award Committee. This brings the total presentations since war started to 104 Distinguished Service Medals.

Capt. Carl Peter Richard Dahlstrom, commander in the Maritime Service, received the Merchant Marine DSM for leading his crew, at great personal risk, in extinguishing flames set by an air attack and thus saving vital war cargo.

First Ship in Black Sea

Navy commendation of the Liberty ship William Blount's assistance in operations connected with the Yalta Conference several weeks ago and especially the service rendered by the master, Capt. Charles A. Barrett, has been received by the War Shipping Administration. The vessel was the first American merchant ship to go through the Dardanelles and sail the Black Sea with a cargo of war supplies for Soviet Union. The route had been closed for more than four years by the German occupation of approaches to the Dardanelles.

Open Engineer School

Johns Hopkins University has opened a Maritime Training School for engineer officers of the merchant marine, under the War Shipping Administration.

The new four-week course is designed to instruct maritime engineer officers on combustion control of boilers and similar subjects.

Hall Laboratories of Pittsburgh has been designated to give instruction in chemical combustion control.

The course is being sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education and will be under the supervision of Lt. G. M. Hunt.

Every officer who may find himself in the Pacific should begin now to learn all he can about Tropicalization and the preventive maintenance services that go with it. Be prepared to tell your men what it's all about.

Calendar of Legislation

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H. J. Res. 18. Providing for centennial of establishment of United States Naval Academy. Reported by Senate Committee on Library. Passed by Senate. To President.

S. 638. To provide for the recording of veterans' discharge certificates in the District of Columbia. Passed by House. To President.

S. 612. To limit the application of provisions for retirement of wing commanders of the Air Corps. Reported by Senate Military Committee. Passed by Senate.

S. J. Res. 34. Authorizes the President to issue posthumously to the late Col. William Mitchell a commission as a Major General, U.S.A. Passed by Senate.

S. 881. Authorizes the President to award posthumously in the name of Congress a Medal of Honor to William Mitchell. Reported by Senate Military Committee. Passed by Senate.

S. 889. To credit students enrolled in the senior ROTC for training received while on active duty in the armed forces or while being instructed in the NROTC. Reported by Senate Military Committee. Passed by Senate.

S. 421. To provide for the promotion of American prisoners of war below the grade of colonel, or corresponding grade, of warrant officers, and of enlisted personnel below the grade of master sergeant or corresponding grade, serving in the Philippines, Wake, Guam, Java, or other Pacific or Asiatic Ocean areas. Passed by Senate.

H. R. 1701. To provide retirement benefits for enlisted men of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts discharged for physical disability, with 20 or more years of service before 30 June 1941. Passed by Senate. To President.

S. 225. Authorizes regiments of the Army to carry Civil War battle streamers with regimental colors. Passed by Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 900. Sen. Gurney, S. Dak. To provide that service as a cadet, midshipman or aviation cadet shall be credited for pay purposes, and that service as a cadet or midshipman shall be credited for retirement purposes.

S. 902. Sen. Walsh, Mass., and H. R. 3015. Rep. McGehee, Miss. To reimburse Navy personnel for property lost or damaged by fire in a Quonset Hut at Harrowbeer Airport, Yelverton, South Devon, England, 26 Dec. 1944.

S. 904. Sen. McCarran, Nev. To provide 30 days' leave to enlisted men before honorable discharge.

S. 907. Sen. Cordon, Ore. To provide that 3 per cent interest shall be paid per annum from 15 June 1936 to 15 June 1945 on adjusted service certificates issued under the provisions of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act.

S. 910. Sen. Russell, Ga. To add peanut butter to the Navy ration.

H. R. 2986. Rep. Flood, Pa. To change the name of the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md., to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Naval Medical Center.

H. R. 2990. Rep. Gathings, Ark. To enable members of the immediate family of a member of the armed forces to visit at transportation cost any such member unable to return to the United States because of continued service.

H. R. 2991. Rep. McGregor, Ohio. To furnish enlisted personnel with transportation to their homes and with 30 days' leave with full pay immediately prior to their honorable discharge from the armed forces.

H. R. 2992. Rep. May, Ky. To extend to 15 May 1946 the provisions of existing law prohibiting prostitution in proximity to military and naval establishments.

H. R. 2996. Rep. Sikes, Fla. To include in national service life insurance policies all benefits that are in the U. S. Government life insurance policies.

H. R. 2999. Rep. Harless, Ariz. Provides that Army officers retired after 7 Dec. 1941 by reverting to inactive status or by honorable discharge after total commissioned service of at least 15 years, two of which were in active service, and who have reached the statutory age of retirement or who reach it within 6 months of the end of the war shall, if not otherwise entitled to military retirement pay, be entitled to such pay at the rate of 2½ per cent of their active duty pay for each year in which they held a commission in the Regular Army, Reserves, National Guard, or Organized Militia prior to 1 July 1916, and in the AUS, up to a maximum of 75 per cent of such active-duty pay.

S. 916. Sen. Johnson, Col. To remove the limitation on the right to command of officers of the Dental Corps of the Army which limits such officers to command in that corps.

S. 917. Sen. Johnson, Colo. To provide for payment and settlement of mileage and other travel allowance accounts of military personnel when such accounts are authorized to be based on distances between given points.

S. 928. Sen. Connally, Tex. To provide for the promotion of all American prisoners of war below the grade of colonel and corresponding grades, and warrant officers and enlisted men below the grade of master sergeant or corresponding grade, who have been prisoners after 7 Dec. 1941 in excess of one year.

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*Capt. Robert E. Roeder, Inf.—Conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at Mt. Battaglia, Italy.

*2nd Lt. James L. Harris — Although wounded and struck down, he issued orders and encouraged his men while prostrate on the road.

*S.Sgt. Thomas E. McCall, Inf.—Conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at San Angelo, Italy.

Sgt. H. B. Whittington, Inf.—Conspicuous gallantry near Grimesnil, France.

*Sgt. Joseph J. Sadowski, 4th Armored Div.—Attempting to rescue a comrade from a burning tank he was cut down by machine gun and lost his life.

*Pfc. Ernest M. Prussman, Inf.—Although felled by the fire of a German rifleman as he led his men, he hurled a hand grenade and killed the enemy whose bullet hit him.

*Pvt. Donald R. Lohbaugh, Inf.—Saved his platoon from Japanese trap.

Distinguished Service Medal

Vice Adm. D. E. Barbey, USN — Comdr. Amphibious Force, Seventh Fleet.

Rear Adm. Ralph Davison, USN—Comdr. Task Group, Pacific Fleet.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Haffner, Jr., Comd. Gen. of 103rd Infantry Div.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Larson, USA—Com. Gen. 3rd AAF Anti-Sub. Command.

Major Gen. E. R. Quesada, USA—Com. Gen. 9th Tactical Air Command.

Maj. Gen. O. P. Weyland, USA—Com. Gen. XIX Tactical Air Command.

Brig. Gen. B. W. Chidlaw, USA—Com. Gen. XXII Tactical Air Command.

Brig. Gen. C. D. Vincent, USA — Central China.

Brig. Gen. T. H. Landon, USA—Com. Gen. VII Bomber Command.

Maj. Gen. E. N. Harmon, USA—Commanding 2nd Armored Div.

Navy Cross

Capt. A. N. Bledsoe, USN—Com. USS Denver.

Capt. T. B. Inglis, USN—Com. USS Birmingham.

Comdr. J. A. Steward, (CEC), USN—Philippines.

Brig. Gen. J. T. Walker, USMC—Commanding 2nd Marines, Reinforced.

Legion of Merit

The War Department announced last week the award of the Legion of Merit to the following:

Brig. Gen. D. V. Gaffney, USA, Col. R. S. Brus, MC, Col. W. D. Hehenthal, USA, Col. C. H. Childre, AAF, Col. R. T. King, Col. D. R. Stinson, Col. L. H. Watnee, Lt. Col. R. L. Meiling, MC, Maj. J. T. Crowell, Jr., Maj. M. E. Lukens, Capt. T. B. Glat, M.Sgt. S. A. Holbert, S.Sgt. S. C. Hundshoe, S.Sgt. S. P. Leeper, Cpl. R. A. Shingler, Col. F. W. Gerhard, CWS, Col. J. F. Holland, Inf., Col. J. E. B. McInerney, Ord., Lt. Col. W. A. Wood, FA, Capt. S. M. Ackerman, CE, and CWO K. J. Doe.

The Navy last week announced the award of the Legion of Merit to the following:

Capt. H. B. Miller, USN, Capt. J. W. Jamison, USN, Capt. J. R. Tate, USN, Capt. W. G. Greenman, USN, Comdr. C. B. Laning, USN, Comdr. W. D. Irwin, USN, Capt. E. H. Fritzsche, USCG, and Brig. Gen. W. H. Draper, Jr., GSC.

Silver Star

Comdr. B. A. Fuetsch, USN — Battle of Philippine Sea.

Lt. Comdr. J. M. Large, USNR—Air Op. and Div. Officer on USS Princeton.

*S.Sgt. L. D. Smith, Inf.—France 9 July 1944.

Brig. Gen. J. S. Rodwell—Vicinity of St. Germain-Sur-Sevres, France.

Lt. (jg) P. J. Walsh, USNR — Submarine War.

CRM Thaddeus Bukowski, USN — Submarine war.

†TM W. F. Ballinger, USN — Submarine war.

Comdr. W. B. Sieglass, USN—Submarine war.

Lt. Comdr. W. W. McCrory, USN — Submarine war.

Comdr. C. H. Andrews, USN — Submarine war.

Comdr. I. C. Eddy, USN—Submarine war.

Comdr. I. J. Galantin, USN — Submarine war.

Lt. Comdr. W. C. Hall, Jr., USN—Submarine war.

Lt. Comdr. F. M. Parker, USN—Submarine war.

Lt. Comdr. V. A. Stockton, USNR—Submarine war.

Lt. E. H. Beaumont, USNR — Submarine war.

Lt. F. H. Springer, USNR—Submarine war.

Lt. (jg) F. M. Enos, Jr., USNR—Submarine war.

Lt. (jg) J. H. Whitehouse, USN — Submarine war.

Ena. L. F. Bathel, USN—Submarine war.

Ena. R. P. Sheehan, USN—Submarine war.

Ena. R. F. Smith, Jr., USN—Submarine war.

TM A. J. Hope, USN—Submarine war.

EM 1c F. P. Majuri, Jr., USNR—Submarine war.

The following were awarded the Silver Star

for bravery while attached to the Sixth Army Group:

Pfc. Kiyosji Kishimoto — T.Sgt. Masakazu Nishi, Pfc. Eisuke Asato, Pfc. G. I. Oshikata, Pfc. Noriyuki Tabe, S.Sgt. Richard Furukawa, and Pfc. Katsuchi Funamura.

Bronze Star

The Navy Department last week announced the award of the Bronze Star medal to the following:

Capt. C. F. Chilliworth, Jr., USN, Capt. W. B. Fletcher, USN, Capt. W. D. Brown, USN, Capt. W. R. Cooke, Jr., USN, Capt. L. H. Frost, USN, Capt. T. C. Ragan, USN, Capt. A. G. Shepard, USN, Capt. R. G. Tobin, USN, Lt. Comdr. Donald Gay, Jr., USN, Lt. (jg) P. A. Jensen, USNR, Lt. (jg) James Goulka, USNR, Lt. (jg) G. E. Dunlap, USNR, and Lt. William Bentlack-Smith, USNR.

The War Department announced last week the award of the Bronze Star medal to the following:

Capt. A. P. Hummers, SC, Col. J. E. Heinrich, 2nd Lt. T. G. Watson, Sgt. A. C. Clements, Maj. A. E. Boyd, and Pfc. Gerrit Weavers, Jr.

Distinguished Flying Cross

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to the following:

Lt. Comdr. N. D. Johnson, USN, Lt. Comdr. C. H. Clark, USN, Comdr. J. R. Compton, USN.

Air Medal

Pvt. M. L. Babinetz, WAC, AMM 1c R. A. Lynch, USNR, ARM 2c G. E. Cooper, USN, AMM 2c D. E. Finch, USN, COM 3c J. L. Kelly, USN.

Soldier's Medal

Cpl. Donald Stewart — Courageously climbed into burning vehicle and extinguished blaze thus saving ammunition.

* Posthumous award.

† Prisoner of War.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE LOCATORS have received a request from the Personal Affairs Division in Washington for help in contacting Army officers' wives whose husbands are overseas, since it is felt that these wives will have more time to lend to the good work being done by that office in Washington, and its subsidiaries. All such wives are urged to get in touch with the Personal Affairs Director in their Service Command Headquarters, so that their efforts may be directed to meet the greatest need.

The Locators have requests for the addresses of the following officers' wives:

Mrs. James Y. Adams, (Lucetta), Lt. Col. Inf.; Mrs. Jack Asterman, (Helen), Maj. CAC; Mrs. S. L. Avis, Lt. CAC; Mrs. Earl Barry (Hannah), Lt. Col.; Mrs. Clifford Best, Col. MC; Mrs. Fred Borum, (Louise), Brig. Gen.; Mrs. Christian Carlson, (Roberta), Capt. FA; Mrs. C. P. Carlson, (Mildred), Capt.; Mrs. Leo Channessa, (Ethel), Capt. DC; Mrs. Edwin S. Chickering, Lt. Col. AC; Mrs. Joseph H. Clements, Maj. FA; Mrs. John G. Davies, Gen. AC; Mrs. Peter Davis, (Mildred), 2nd Lt.; Mrs. Julian Dayton, (Florence), Col. Inf.; Mrs. Robert Edwards, Ret. (Mary), Maj.; Mrs. Clarence C. Fenn, (Josephine), Col. JAGD; Mrs. Laurence J. Foley, Capt.; Mrs. Albert G. Franklin, (Lucy), Col. CAC; Mrs. Lionel W. Garr, (Harriet), Lt. Col. Inf.; Mrs. Seymour Gilgoff, (Mildred or Micky), F/O or Lt. AC; Mrs. Charles Hardesty (Dorothy), Capt. Inf.; Mrs. Edward Harke (Clare), Inf.; Mrs. John Hamilton Hickson, (Jenn), Lt. AAF; Mrs. William Hoggan, (Elizabeth), Maj. Cav.; Mrs. James Horton, Brig. Gen.; Mrs. Harry Howard (Virginia), Lt. Cav.; Mrs. Carlisle Jones (Mae), Col. CE; Mrs. Frank Keating, (Phyllis), Maj. Gen.; Mrs. Guy Kent, Col. Ret.; Mrs. Edward H. Brooks, (Ben), Maj. Gen. Armored Forces; Mrs. Clyde L. Brothers (Col.), MC; Mrs. Potter Campbell, Jr., (Betty), Maj. Cav.; Mrs. Murray Carter, Col. Sig. Corps; Mrs. George L. Feliger, (Helen), Col. Inf.; Mrs. J. L. Graves, Jr., (Alberta), Col.; Mrs. Millard F. Horton (Edna), Lt. Sig. Corps; Mrs. John Kemble (Jane), Lt. Col. MC; Mrs. Howard O. Mackay, (Anne), 2nd Lt. Sig. Corps; Mrs. R. C. Macon (Lucy), Maj. Gen.; Mrs. Harold J. Malan (Alta), Maj. MC; Mrs. Richard W. Mayo (North), Col. FA; Mrs. Isador Meyers (Harilyn), Capt. MC; Mrs. Russell Newberry (Sandy), Maj.; Mrs. Paul F. Oswald (Harriet or Mail), Lt. Col. FA; Mrs. Clifton A. Pritchett, (Col.), Inf.; Mrs. Woodborn Remington, Col.; Mrs. Louis Ross (Betty), Capt. FA; Mrs. Vernal Smith, Capt.; Mrs. Robert Warren Sutherland, (Helen), 1st Lt. AC; Mrs. H. C. Woodhouse, Jr., (Julie), Maj., MC.

Heads Soviet Branch

Maj. Gen. C. M. Wesson, USA-Ret., former Chief of Ordnance of the Army, has been appointed Director of the Soviet Branch at the Federal Economic Administration.

Opposes Peace Draft

Strong opposition to peacetime compulsory military training was voiced by Chairman Walsh of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee in a speech before the Massachusetts Women's Political Club in Boston, 22 April.

Such a draft "will not make for strength of arms" but "will work incalculable injury to the rising generation, while at the same time undermining the political and social structure of our nation," he stated.

Declaring that he had always favored preparedness and a strong national defense, Senator Walsh said that a peace draft is not a "necessary ingredient" of strong defense nor "the sound approach to the problem of post-war military manpower requirements."

He continued:

"But one thing is certain, namely, that purely military control over 18-year-old boys 24 hours a day for 12 months, with an intensive program of indoctrination would largely fix life outlooks. It does so in other countries, and it would here . . .

"Under no circumstances should this subject be acted upon until the peace treaties are approved and the 10,000,000 or more in the military service return home and their views appraised."

The American Legion's national defense and national legislative committees have decided to call on Congress "for immediate consideration" of peacetime compulsory military training, Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander, declared in a speech in Washington, 18 April.

Changes In Army Regulations

The War Department has issued the following Army Regulations and changes in regulations:

AR 40-110, "Standards of Physical Examination for Flying." Changes 1 issued 12 April. AR 600-35, "Prescribed Service Uniform." Changes 3 issued 15 April. Supersede par 1, section II, W. D. Circular 484, 1944, and par 1a(1) and b(1), section I, W. D. Circular No. 6, 1945.

AR 600-37, "Prescribed Service Uniform — Women Personnel of the Army." Issued 16 April. Supersedes AR 600-37, 20 July 1943; AR 600-39, 4 Aug. 1944; par 12 b(3) AR 600-35, 31 March 1944; par 15, AR 600-40, 31 Mar. 1944, and all amendatory changes and circulars.

AR 600-40, "Wearing of Service Uniform." Changes 3 issued 15 April. Supersede par 2, section II, W. D. Circular 484, 1944; par 1 a(2) and b(2), section I, Circular 6; and section 1, Circular III, W. D. 1945.

AR 615-361, "Discharge." Medical. Changes 4 issued 18 April. Changes now in force: 3 and 4; all others have been superseded.

Gen. Loughry Heads Soldiers' Home

Maj. Gen. Howard K. Loughry, who has served as the Army's Chief of Finance since 1940, has been appointed Governor of the United States Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., the War Department announced 26 April. General Loughry will take over his new duties on 1 June, at which time he will pass to the retired list. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman who died in January of this year.

The Searchlight

(Navy — Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

A NUMBER of names have been listed separately from the regular order; because Searchlight has information for those wives, please communicate addresses immediately. The regular list follows, and friends are waiting for addresses, so please send any information to Searchlight, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Flournoy, Mrs. Walter Nevins, wife Capt., USMC.

Cobb, Mrs. James O., wife Lieut., USN (or family).

McNulty, Mrs. W. R., wife Lt. Col., USMC. Regular List—Blair, Mrs. Richard H., wife Comdr., 32; Bogan, Mrs. G. F., wife R. Adm.; Bunner, Mrs. James, wife Comdr., (SC); De-Metropolis, Mrs. George, wife Comdr., 32; Dannenburger, Mrs. C. H., wife Lt.; Fischer, Mrs. Charles B., wife Comdr., 34; Hogle, Mrs. R. Delos, wife Comdr., 39; Kehi, Mrs. George W., wife Comdr., 32; O'Leary, Mrs. V. M., wife of Capt., 20; Renn, Mrs. Joseph, wife Capt., 23; Smith, Mrs. Levering, wife Comdr., 32; Wade, Mrs. W. C., wife Capt., USN.

Curtail Wing CO's Rank

Legislation which would eliminate the right of wing commanders of the Army Air Force to retire in highest grade held in such assignment was reported this week by the Senate Military Affairs Committee and passed by the Senate.

The bill, S. 612, as drafted by the War Department, had two objectives.

One was to insure that the statute providing retirement in grade held as a wing commander by those who have served two years as wing commanders shall not operate to prevent retirement in a higher grade.

The second was to suspend operation of the wing commander's retirement law for those who have served as wing commanders during the war.

The Senate committee amended the second objective to eliminate special retirements for wing commanders rather than suspend them, declaring:

"The committee feel that, after the present wars, and based upon the peacetime strength of the Air Corps of the Army, additional provisions might properly be made for retirement of Air Corps officers."

At the time of enactment of the wing commander retirement law, wing commanders were the top echelon in the General Headquarters Air Force. Now new echelons, higher than wings, such as Air Forces, have been established and the War Department felt it discriminatory to provide special retirement benefits for wing commanders. Accordingly, it sought to suspend the law, safeguarding the rights of wing commanders who were promoted to positions above that of wing commander.

Army "Saved Pay" Rights

In a decision (B-46317) which will have wide application, the Comptroller General stated that under the provisions of the act of 22 Sept. 1941, as amended, saving to warrant officers appointed as temporary commissioned officers in the Army of the United States the pay and allowances to which entitled "at the time of such temporary appointment," a chief warrant officer with less than 3 years' service whose base pay at the rate of \$2,100 per annum was saved to him when temporarily appointed as second lieutenant is not saved the right to a 5 per cent increase in such base pay upon completion of 3 years' service.

Under the provisions of the act the right to rental allowance applicable to officers of the second pay period which would have been payable to a chief warrant officer had he not been furnished Government quarters at the time of his temporary appointment as second lieutenant is saved to him when serving in his temporary rank under conditions entitling him to rental allowance.

President Visits Pentagon

President Truman visited the War Department 25 April, arriving at the Pentagon at 1:40 p.m. and remaining nearly two hours. His arrival was followed within a matter of minutes by that of General of the Army George C. Marshall, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, and Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy. Earlier in the day the Secretary of War had called at the White House.

The White House made no comment on the visit other than that it was an "inspection trip." The Secretary of War, at his 26 April press conference, also declined to comment on the visit.

Honors To Col. William Mitchell

The late Col. William Mitchell, prominent in the Air Corps during the first World War, was doubly honored this week by the passing by the Senate of S. J. Res. 34, which authorizes for him a posthumous rank of major general, and of S. 881, which authorizes the award posthumously, in the name of Congress, of a Medal of Honor for "his outstanding pioneer service and foresight in the field of American military aviation."

Preventive maintenance is a good habit. Keep preventive maintenance up and you keep repairs down.



There's a man that I know, and he lives near you,
In a town called Everywhere;
You might not think he's a man from his hat
Or the clothes he may chance to wear;
But under the jacket with many a patch
Is a heart more precious than gold—
The heart of a man 'neath the coat of a boy,
A man who is twelve years old.

We never may know what the future will make
Of the boys that we carelessly meet,
For many a statesman is now at school,
And presidents play in the street.
The hand that is busy with playthings now
The reins of power will hold;
So I take off my hat and gladly salute
This man who is twelve years old.

Maurice Smiley

As the Delegates convene at San Francisco

... the prayers of all people, regardless of race, color or creed, join in one mighty chorus in the hope that guidance and wisdom shall be bestowed upon the delegates at the Conference, so that with foresight and tolerance a righteous and enduring peace shall be established for the generations that follow.

Copr. 1945 G.C.C.

G E N E R A L C A B L E C O R P O R A T I O N